

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XL—NUMBER 14.
WHOLE NUMBER 534.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1873.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 39 Park Row.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 107, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6, 1873.

The Secretary of War is pained to announce to the Army the death of Brigadier-General Richard Delafield, retired brevet major-general of the United States Army, and formerly chief of the Corps of Engineers, which occurred at Washington, D. C., November 5, 1873.

General Delafield's active services in the Army covered a period of forty-eight years. He graduated at the Military Academy July 24, 1818, with the highest honors of his class, and was appointed to the Corps of Engineers. From that time until his retirement, August 8, 1866, he was continuously engaged upon the duties of his corps. In the construction of fortifications, his skill and careful attention to details may be seen in the works for the defense of Hampton Roads, Va.; New Orleans, Philadelphia, and New York city. As a member of the Board of Engineers for fortifications, his counsel evinced a sound judgment and a mind well stored with precedents. In various surveys and works for the improvement of communications, navigation, and facilities for commerce, his field of labors extended from our northern boundaries to the gulf coast. He was twice superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, serving in that office a period of nearly twelve years. In that capacity he assisted materially in the enforcement and improvement of the system of discipline and instruction which has raised that institution to its present high reputation. As a member of the commission sent by his Government to Europe during the Crimean war, of the Light-house Board, of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and of various other commissions, he brought to the discharge of his duties the same intelligent counsel, zealous spirit, and efficient service, always betraying a strong characteristic of his mind—the desire to thoroughly elucidate every point of a subject before him.

General Delafield rose steadily through all the successive grades of his corps to that of brigadier-general and chief of engineers, and received the brevet of major-general in the Army for his faithful, meritorious, and distinguished services in the Engineer Department during the rebellion.

As a tribute to his memory, the officers of the Corps of Engineers will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and the day after the receipt of this order at West Point and Willett's Point, N. Y.—an engineer depot established by him—thirteen minute guns will be fired, beginning at noon, the national flag being displayed at half-staff during that time.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending Monday next.

Tuesday, November 4.

Corporal James Kane and Privates James H. Allard and Clarence S. Doan, Company F, Fourth Artillery, are ordered to return to their command, with permission to delay en route seven days.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Second Lieutenant George O. Webster, Fourth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 85, April 24, 1873, from this office, is extended eighteen days.

Leave of absence for six months is granted First Lieutenant Horace Neide, Fourth Infantry.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeon Eli McClellan will proceed to New York city on business connected with the Medical Department, and on completing the same will return to his proper station.

Wednesday, November 5.

First Lieutenant G. C. Doane, Second Cavalry, is detailed to accompany and assist Mr. F. D. Pease in making a preliminary examination and report upon the subject of establishing an agency for the Crow Indians in Montana Territory. He will at once report by telegraph to the Honorable the Secretary of the Interior for instructions.

Private William Quin, band of the Fifth Infantry, who enlisted January 23, 1872; deserted December 25, 1872, and surrendered October 8, 1873, now at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., is restored to duty without trial and transferred to the General Service U. S. Army, upon condition that he make good the time loss and expenses incurred by desertion.

The leave of absence granted Assistant Surgeon W. D. Wolverton in Special Orders No. 186, September 18, 1873, from this office, is extended thirty days.

By direction of the President, and in accordance with the provisions of section 26 of the act of July 28, 1866, and section 23 of the act of July 15, 1870, Colonel Henry B. Carrington, U. S. Army (retired), is, on his own application, detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.

The resignation of First Lieutenant William S. Beebe, Ordnance Department, has been accepted by the President, to take effect January 1, 1874.

Captain Edwin Pollock, Ninth Infantry, having performed the duty required by Special Orders No. 155,

October 29, 1873, from headquarters Omaha Barracks, Neb., and reported at this office, will proceed to join his proper station.

Discharged.—Sergeant William H. Marshall, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry.

The following named enlisted men, now at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, are restored to duty without trial and transferred to the General Service U. S. Army, to be assigned to a regiment with the first detachment of recruits forwarded from Fort Columbus, to serve out term of original enlistment, under General Orders No. 102, October 10, 1873, from this office: Private Emanuel Becker, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry, enlisted July 11, 1871, deserted June 11, 1872, surrendered October 18, 1873; Private John Jentter, Company H, Tenth Infantry, enlisted June 25, 1870, deserted November 23, 1870, surrendered October 18, 1873.

Thursday, November 6.

Private James H. Delacey, Company E, First Infantry, now in confinement at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, will be restored to duty without trial on receipt of this order at that post.

Friday, November 7.

Private Stephen H. Mackay, Company C, Twentieth Infantry, who deserted November 22, 1872, and enlisted in Company E, Twenty-first Infantry, May 18, 1873, under the name of Samuel H. Murray, having surrendered himself to the military authorities at Fort Colville, Washington Territory, is restored to duty without trial, and transferred to Company E, Twenty-first Infantry, stationed at that post, to serve out term of original enlistment.

Leave of absence for six months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Second Lieutenant Charles Braden, Seventh Cavalry.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant D. A. Irwin, Fourth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 153, July 29, 1873, from this office, is extended two months.

Discharged.—Private Augustus W. Harbaugh, Company K, Fourth Cavalry; Private Frank P. Myers, Company C, Fourth Cavalry; Second Class Private William Donovan, Ordnance Detachment; Private Jacob S. Moke, Company H, Sixth Cavalry; Private Charles E. Gilbert, Company G, Fifth Artillery.

Saturday, November 8.

First Lieutenant Robert Craig, Fourth Artillery, acting signal officer, is added to the detail of the General Court-martial appointed in Special Orders No. 217, November 3, 1873, from this office, for the trial of certain enlisted men of the Signal Service detachment U. S. Army.

Discharged.—Private James M. Ballard, Company C, Twenty-second Infantry; Sergeant Maurice O'Brien, Company B, Sixth Infantry; Recruit William Crowe, General Mounted Service U. S. Army; Private William Baxendale, Company B, Twenty-third Infantry; Sergeant Michael Frain, Company M, Second Artillery.

Private John Vogel, Company E, Fourth Artillery, who enlisted January 23, 1871, and deserted May 1, 1873, is restored to duty without trial, and transferred to Company B, Second Artillery, to serve the remainder of his term of enlistment, under General Orders No. 102, October 10, 1873, from this office.

Private Henry Kennedy, Company E, Third Infantry, who deserted April 25, 1870, and enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Infantry, February 16, 1871, under the name of Michael Williams, and deserted March 2, 1871, having surrendered himself to the United States military authorities at Fort McHenry, Maryland, is restored to duty without trial, and transferred to the Second Artillery, stationed at that post, the commanding officer of which regiment will assign him to a company to serve the remainder of his term of enlistment, under General Orders No. 102, October 10, 1873, from this office.

Private Thomas Murray, Company G, Fourth Artillery, who enlisted July 11, 1867, and deserted September 23, 1868, is restored to duty without trial, and transferred to Company E, Sixteenth Infantry, to serve the remainder of his term of enlistment, under General Orders No. 102, October 10, 1873, from this office.

By direction of the President, Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Holabird, deputy quartermaster-general, is relieved from detail as member of the General Court-martial appointed by Special Orders No. 212, October 27, 1873, from this office, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. McD. McCook, Tenth Infantry, is detailed in his stead.

Dis honorably Discharged.—Private Edward J. Spiers, Company G, Fourth Artillery.

Monday, November 10.

On the completion of his duties at the late headquarters Department of the Lakes, Major L. H. Pelouze, assistant adjutant-general, will report in person for duty in this office.

On the recommendation of the commissary general of subsistence, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are made: Captain John P. Hawkins, commissary of subsistence, is relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic, and will proceed without delay to Omaha, Neb., and report in person to the commanding general Department of the Platte, for assignment to duty as chief commissary of that department, and purchasing and depot commissary at Omaha, Neb. Captain Wm. H. Nash, commissary of subsistence, is relieved from his assignment under Special Orders No. 183, September 12, 1873, from this office, and will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and report in person to the commanding general Department of the South, for assignment to duty as purchasing and depot commissary at that place.

Private George F. Ellis, Company K, Second Artillery,

deserted July 29, 1868, and enlisted in the General Service U. S. Army, August 27, 1873, under the name of George Hatter, having surrendered himself to the U. S. military authorities at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., is restored to duty without trial and transferred to the General Service U. S. Army, under General Orders No. 102, October 10, 1873, from this office.

The following named enlisted men who have surrendered under General Orders No. 102, War Department, A.-G. O., October 10, 1873, are restored to duty without trial and transferred to the companies set opposite their respective names: Private Edward Alexander, Company E, Second Infantry (enlisted August 27, 1867, deserted December 29, 1868), to the Second Artillery, stationed at Fort McHenry, Md., the commanding officer of which regiment will assign him to a company. Private Christopher E. Lane, Company F, First Artillery (deserted June 21, 1870, and enlisted September 23, 1873, under the name of Charles Miller), to Light Battery A, Second Artillery.

The following named officers will report, on or before the expiration of the delay heretofore granted them, to accompany recruits to the departments in which their respective regiments are serving. They will join the depots below indicated at their own expense, under par. 1,115, Revised U. S. Army Regulations of 1863. At Fort Columbus, N. Y.: Second Lieutenants Frank A. Edwards, First Cavalry; William J. Turner, Second Infantry; Frederick F. Kialingbury, Eleventh Infantry; William W. Wotherspoon, Twelfth Infantry; George K. McGunnegle, Fifteenth Infantry; George H. Roach, Seventeenth Infantry; Charles H. Heyl, James B. Lookwood, Twenty-third Infantry; Frank H. Mills, Twenty-fourth Infantry. At St. Louis Depot, Mo.: Second Lieutenant Charles W. Merritt, Ninth Cavalry; Frederick Van Schrader, Twelfth Infantry; George H. Kinzie, Fifteenth Infantry; Joseph W. Duncan, Twenty-first Infantry; James C. Ord, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Private John Howard, Company G, Thirteenth Infantry, enlisted September 23, 1869, and deserted May 26, 1872, having surrendered himself to the U. S. military authorities at Pittsburgh, Pa., is restored to duty without trial and transferred to the General Service U. S. Army, at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., under General Orders No. 102, October 10, 1873, from this office.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant T. H. Fisher, Twenty-second Infantry, in Special Orders No. 95, October 23, 1873, from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is further extended four months.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 8, 1873.

Brigadier-General Richard Delafield, U. S. Army (retired)—Died November 5, 1873, at Washington, D. C.

First Lieutenant Septimus E. Carncross, Twentieth Infantry—Died November 4, 1873, at Albany, N. Y.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

George Crook, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-third Infantry, appointed brigadier-general to rank from October 29, 1873.

Richard I. Dodge, major Third Infantry, promoted lieutenant-colonel Twenty-third Infantry, vice Crook promoted October 29.

Henry L. Chipman, captain Eleventh Infantry, to be major Third Infantry, vice Dodge, promoted October 29.

Warren C. Beach, first lieutenant Eleventh Infantry, to be captain vice Chipman, promoted October 29.

David B. Taylor, second lieutenant Eleventh Infantry, to be first lieutenant, vice Beach, promoted October 29.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Companies D and I, Seventh Cavalry, from Fort Pembina, D. T. to Fort Totten, D. T.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C.-M. Orders No. 41—Approves the proceedings, etc., of a General Court-Martial which convened a Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., August 27, 1873, and of which Colonel John H. King, Ninth Infantry, is president, before which Captain Avery B. Cain, Fourth Infantry, was arraigned, tried, and found guilty of "Violation of the Ninety-ninth Article of War," in getting his monthly pay account cashed twice. Sentence—"To suspension from rank and command for the term of six months, and during said term to be confined to the limits of the reservation where his company may be serving, and to forfeit all pay except one hundred dollars per month for the same period."

G. C.-M. Orders No. 43, Washington, October 9, 1873.—Approves proceedings, etc., of a General Court-Martial which convened at West Point, N. Y., September 4, 1873, and of which Captain Joseph S. Conrad, Second Infantry, was president, in the case of Cadet Lieutenant Lotus Niles, U. S. Military Academy, found guilty of a "Violation of Paragraph one hundred and fourteen (114), Academic Regulations," and sentenced "To be dismissed the service." All the members of the court recommend the accused to the clemency of the reviewing authority on account of his previous good conduct and high academic standing. The superintendent of the Military Academy recommends that the sentence be mitigated to "suspension, without pay, until the 1st day of September, 1874, at which time Cadet Niles shall be

permitted to join the then 1st Class of Cadets." The sentence is so mitigated.

G. C.-M. Orders No. 43, Washington, October 11, 1873.—Before a General Court-Martial which convened at Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, July 10, 1873, and of which Colonel George Sykes, Twentieth Infantry, is president, Captain D. P. Hancock, Seventh Infantry, was arraigned, tried, and found guilty. Charge I. "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Charge II. "Drunkness on duty, in violation of the Forty-fifth Article of War." Charge III. "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Sentence.—And the court does therefore sentence him "To be dismissed and cashiered." In view, however, of the long and arduous service of the accused, and his meritorious conduct during the late war, and in consideration of a promise he has tendered, of abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquor for a certain time, the President is intreated to mitigate the punishment imposed by the sentence to a "suspension from rank and command, and a forfeiture of all pay except one hundred dollars per month, for the period of twelve months, during which time Captain Hancock will be confined to the limits of the post at which he was last on duty, or such other post as the department commander may designate."

G. C.-M. Orders No. 44 and 46, Washington, October 20, 1873.—Approve the proceedings, etc., of a General Court-Martial which convened at Newport Barracks, Ky., October 6, 1873, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. Kautz, Fifteenth Infantry, was president, in the case of several General Service recruits.

G. C.-M. Orders No. 45, Washington, October 18, 1873.—Approves the proceedings, etc., of a General Court-Martial which convened at Fort McKavett, Texas, April 18, 1873, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Hatch, Fifth Cavalry, was president, in the case of Second Lieutenant John Gotshall, Tenth Infantry, found guilty of "Violation of the 45th Article of War," in being drunk while on duty as officer of the day at Fort McKavett, Texas, and at the dress parade of the troops at Fort McKavett, Texas. This on the 23d day of March, 1873, and sentenced "To be cashiered." Second Lieutenant John Gotshall, Tenth Infantry, ceases to be an officer of the Army from the date of this order.

G. C.-M. Orders No. 47, Washington, October 23, 1873.—Approves the proceedings, etc., of a General Court-Martial which convened at West Point, N. Y., October 9, 1873, and of which Captain Charles W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, was president, in the case of Private William Gordon, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. The commanding officer November 5 detailed one commissioned officer and forty enlisted men from Fort McHenry as an escort of honor to the remains of Brigadier-General Richard Delafield, U. S. Army, deceased, from his late residence in Washington as far as Baltimore, Md., on their way to New York. (S. O. No. 67, November 5.)

2. Leave of absence for four months is hereby granted Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Brackett, Second Cavalry, to take effect December 3, 1873. (Ibid.)

3. Upon the request of the officers concerned the following transfers are hereby announced in the Twelfth Infantry: First Lieutenant John M. Norvell, from Company D to Company B; First Lieutenant John J. Clague, from Company B to Company D. (Ibid.)

4. Upon the request of the colonel commanding the regiment, the following transfers are hereby announced in the Eighth Cavalry: Captain S. B. M. Young, from Company H to Company M; Captain S. K. Schwenk, from Company M to Company H. (Ibid.)

5. Leave of absence for four months is hereby granted Captain R. McClermont, Eleventh Infantry, with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of two months. (Ibid.)

1. The leave of absence for thirty days granted Second Lieutenant W. S. Edgerly, Seventh Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 199, headquarters Department of Dakota, dated September 6, 1873, is hereby extended ninety days. (S. O. No. 58, November 11.)

2. Upon the request of the colonel commanding the regiment, the following transfer is hereby announced in the Third Cavalry: Second Lieutenant John G. Bourke, from Company F to Company D. (Ibid.)

3. The leave of absence for thirty days granted Captain F. E. Camp, Second Infantry, in Special Orders No. 154, headquarters Department of the South, dated September 2, 1873, and extended thirty days in Special Orders No. 59, headquarters Military Division of the South, dated October 6, 1873, is hereby further extended sixty days. (Ibid.)

4. Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted Captain G. S. Gallupe, First Infantry. (Ibid.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A., Chief of Engineers.

The following is a memorandum of orders, circulars, and instructions relating to the Corps of Engineers, issued or received during the month of October, 1873, and not included in our Abstract of Special Orders, W. D.:

Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt—Relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers. (S. O. No. 136, par. 1, H. Q. C. of E., Oct. 2.)

Colonel Macomb—Granted extension of five days to leave of absence taken on 3d inst. under provisions of par. 180, Revised Army Regulations. (S. O. No. 139, H. Q. C. of E., Oct. 7.)

First Lieutenant Knight—Granted leave of absence for thirty days on surgeon's certificate of disability. (S. O. No. 137, H. Q. C. of E., Oct. 15.)

First Lieutenant Mallory—Relieved from duty with Company E, Battalion of Engineers. (S. O. No. 144, H. Q. C. of E., Oct. 29.)

Captain Bonyard—To resume his regular station at Vicksburg, Miss. (S. O. No. 146, par. 2, H. Q. C. of E., Oct. 31.)

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Seventh Cavalry.—Stations of officers and companies of the Seventh Cavalry: Headquarters St. Paul, Minn.—Colonel S. D. Sturgis, commanding regiments; First Lieutenants H. J. Nowlan, regimental quartermaster, acting adjutant; W. W. Cook, adjutant, on six months' leave of absence in Europe.

Company A, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.—Capt. M. Moylan, on sixty days leave of absence; First Lieutenant A. E. Smith, on six months' leave of absence; Second Lieutenant C. A. Varuna, commanding company.

Company B, Fort A. Lincoln.—Captain Wm. Thompson, commanding company; First Lieutenant T. W. Custer; Second Lieutenant B. H. Hodgson, A. C. S. Fort Lincoln.

Company C, Fort Rice, D. T.—Captain V. K. Hart, commanding company and post; First Lieutenant Jas. Calhoun, post adjutant, Fort Lincoln; Second Lieutenant H. M. Harrington, on twenty days' leave of absence.

Company D, Fort Totten, D. T.—Captain T. B. Weir, commanding company; First Lieutenant I. M. Bell; Second Lieutenant W. S. Edgerly, on leave of absence sixty days.

Company E, Fort Lincoln, D. T.—Captain C. S. Halsey, A. D. C. to General Pope; First Lieutenant T. McDougall, on leave of absence five months; Second Lieutenant W. T. Craycroft, commanding company.

Company F, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.—Captain G. W. Yates, commanding company; First Lieutenant H. Jackson, signal officer, Washington D. C.; Second Lieutenant C. W. Larned, on sick leave six months.

Company G, Fort Lincoln, D. T.—Captain J. E. Tourtelot, A. D. C. to General Sherman; First Lieutenant D. McIntosh, commanding company; Second Lieutenant G. W. Wallace.

Company H, Fort Rice, D. T.—Captain H. W. Benten, commanding company; First Lieutenant F. M. Gibson, on temporary duty with Company F, Fort Lincoln; Second Lieutenant D. Radio, on leave for thirty days.

Company I, Fort Totten, D. T.—Captain M. Keogh, commanding company; First Lieutenant J. E. Porter; Second Lieutenant A. H. Nave.

Company K, Fort Rice, D. T.—Captain O. Hale, commanding company; First Lieutenant E. S. Godfrey; Second Lieutenant J. Aspinwall, post adjutant, A. C. S.

Company L, Fort Lincoln, D. T.—Captain M. V. Sheridan, A. D. C. to General Sheridan; First Lieutenant J. F. Weston, commanding company; Second Lieutenant C. Braden, ordered to Omaha for medical treatment.

Company M, Fort Rice, D. T.—Captain T. H. French, on leave of absence for three months; First Lieutenant E. G. Mathey, commanding company; Second Lieutenant L. Alexander, on temporary duty with Company I, at Fort Totten, D. T.

Majors J. G. Tilford, sick at St. Paul, ordered to Fort Rice; L. Merrill, on sick leave for one year; M. A. Reno, ordered to headquarters Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.

Major J. G. Tilford, Seventh Cavalry, having been prevented by severe illness from compliance with par. 3, of Department S. O. No. 217, November 1 was ordered from St. Paul, Minn., via the Lake Superior, and Northern Pacific Railroads to Fort Rice and assume command of that post.

Lieutenant J. M. Ball October 31 was directed to return to Fort Totten, D. T., for duty with his company.

Second Lieutenant Charles Braden October 31 was directed to report at department headquarters for temporary duty and for medical attendance.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant J. F. Weston, by S. O. No. 167, c. s., headquarters Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., November 6 was extended thirty days, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, for an extension of twenty days.

Twentieth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days November 1 was granted Captain A. A. Harbach, with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of four months.

Leave of absence for thirty days November 6 was granted Second Lieutenant C. H. Ribbel, with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of three months.

Fort Rice.—The leave of absence granted Assistant Surgeon J. W. Williams, U. S. Army, by par. 1, S. O. No. 145, c. s., headquarters Fort Rice, D. T., was extended ten days, November 1.

Fort Snelling.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., November 6. Surgeon A. Heger, U. S. Army, and the following officers of the Twentieth Infantry were detailed for the court: Colonel George Sykes; Captain H. G. Thomas; First Lieutenants J. S. Stafford, T. W. Lord, John Baunister; Second Lieutenant W. H. Low. Second Lieutenant J. B. Rodman, judge-advocate.

Seventh Infantry.—Having completed the duty assigned him in S. O. No. 190, c. s., headquarters Fort Shaw, M. T., First Lieutenant William Quinton, Seventh Infantry, November 4 was authorized to take advantage of the permission to delay twenty days, granted him by the War Department, at the conclusion of which period he will return to his station and report for duty.

Major W. H. Lewis, Seventh Infantry, A. A. I.-G. of

the department, October 31 was directed to proceed, via the Lake Superior and Mississippi and Northern Pacific Railroads, to Fort Seward, on inspecting duty under special instructions from the department commander.

Subsistence Department.—To enable him to comply with the requirements of par. 6, S. O. No. 197, c. s., W. D., A.-G. O., Captain J. H. Gilman, Subsistence Department, October 31 was relieved from duty at department headquarters. Major B. C. Card, quartermaster, U. S. Army, was directed to perform the duties of chief commissary of subsistence and depot commissary of subsistence until duly received.

Quartermaster's Department.—The leave of absence granted Captain T. B. Hunt, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, by S. O. No. 241, c. s., from department headquarters, October 31 was revoked.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Fifteenth Infantry.—As soon as Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. Kautz, shall have conducted the detachment of recruits for his regiment to Pueblo, C. T., and shall have assigned them to the companies of his regiment, he is ordered to proceed to Fort Garland, C. T., with the recruits assigned to the company of the Fifteenth Infantry stationed there, and assume command of that post and of his regiment. The staff, band, and regimental records of the Fifteenth Infantry, at the same time were ordered to be sent from Santa Fe, N. M., to Fort Garland, C. T.

The commanding officer District of New Mexico, November 3 directed First Lieutenant Thomas Blair, adjutant Fifteenth Infantry, to proceed to Pueblo, C. T., and there await the arrival of a detachment of one hundred recruits for the Fifteenth Infantry.

Medical Department.—Leave of absence for twenty days November 5 was granted A. A. Surgeon M. M. Shearer, U. S. Army.

A. A. Surgeon C. M. Clark, U. S. Army, November 1 was ordered to Santa Fe, N. M., to report to the commanding officer District of New Mexico for assignment to duty.

A. A. Surgeon C. A. Sewall, U. S. Army, November 5 was directed to join the detachment of recruits for the Fifteenth Infantry en route to New Mexico, at Kansas City, Mo. Upon arrival at Fort Union, he was ordered to report, by letter, to the commanding officer District of New Mexico for assignment to duty.

A. A. Surgeon C. M. Clark, U. S. Army, November 3 was directed to repair to Fort Hays, Kansas, and there await the arrival of a detachment of recruits for the Eighth Cavalry, accompany it to Fort Union, N. M., and, on arrival thereat, comply with par. 4, S. O. No. 170, c. s., from department headquarters, directing him to report to the commanding officer District of New Mexico for assignment to duty.

Eighth Infantry.—The staff, band, and regimental records of the Eighth Cavalry November 5 were ordered from Fort Union to Santa Fe, N. M.

Third Infantry.—Leave of absence for fifteen days was granted Captain J. H. Gageby, November 4.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, for an extension of twelve months, November 3 was granted Major R. I. Dodge, Third Infantry. This leave to take effect as soon as Major Dodge shall have been relieved by Major Compton.

Fort Union.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Union, November 17. Detail for the court: Captains Charles Hobart, William McCleave, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieutenant J. W. Eckles, Fifteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenants R. A. Williams, Eighth Cavalry; G. A. Cornish, Fifteenth Infantry; C. M. O'Connor, Eighth Cavalry. First Lieutenant J. H. Mahnen, Eighth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

Sixth Cavalry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hays, Kas., November 10. The following officers of the Sixth Cavalry were detailed for the court: Major C. E. Compton; Captains Joseph Kerin, S. M. Whitely; First Lieutenant H. F. Winchester; Second Lieutenants Austin Henely, Robert Hanna. Lieutenant G. E. Overton, judge-advocate.

Sixth Cavalry.—Major C. E. Compton November 3 was relieved from duty at Fort Hays, Kas., and ordered to Fort Dodge, Kas., to assume command of that post, relieving Major R. I. Dodge, Third Infantry.

Fort Dodge.—In a Circular dated Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 5, the thanks of the department commander, General Pope, are rendered to Major R. I. Dodge, Third Infantry; Captains Joseph Kerin, T. C. Tupper; First Lieutenants W. M. Wallace, L. A. Abbott, Sebree Smith; Second Lieutenants Austin Henely, T. B. Nichols, Sixth Cavalry; Sergeant R. N. Harper, Company D, Battalion of Engineers, U. S. Army; Corporal P. A. Haley, Company H, Sixth Cavalry; Private A. C. Kelley, Company D, Battalion of Engineers, U. S. A.; for the admirable manner in which the maps have been made and the various journals, etc., kept, pertaining to the scouts made from Fort Dodge, Kas., during the past season. By the thorough and satisfactory manner in which this duty has been performed much reliable information of the topography of that section of country has been obtained, which in the future will be of great value. The department commander feels much gratification at the results which the zeal and ability displayed by the officers and men named have obtained, and he commends their example to others serving in this department.

Fort Bayard.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Bayard, N. M., November 17. Detail for the court: Captains Charles Steelhammer, Fifteenth Infantry; A. B. Wells, Eighth Cavalry; H. H. Humphreys, Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieutenants William Stephenson, O. B. Boyd, Eighth Cavalry; John Little, Fifteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant R. E. Cox, Jr., Eighth Cavalry. Second Lieutenant F. E. Phelps, Eighth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

Protection from Indians.—The Denver (Colorado) News records the return of Governor Elbert from a trip to Leavenworth, when he went to consult General Pope, the commander of the Department of the Missouri, and says: It being agreed that Indian raids are at an end for this year, General Pope promises, early in the spring, to post a company of cavalry on the Rio Las Animas, between Trinidad and Fort Lyon; a company near the head of Horse creek, on the line of the Kansas Pacific, and a company on the Platte, at the mouth of Beaver creek. These with the forces to be kept at Fort Lyon and Fort Wallace, afford a cordon of troops, along our entire eastern frontier from the Raton mountains to the Platte river—the different stations within easy communicating distance of each other, and covering all points liable to Indian attack.

Fort Sanders, W. T.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Sanders, W. T., October 29. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph H. Potter, Fourth Infantry; Captains Henry E. Noyes, Second Cavalry; Samuel P. Ferris, Fourth Infantry; George W. Dost, First Lieutenant R. P. Warren, Fourteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenants F. W. Kingsbury, Second Cavalry; G. T. T. Patterson, Fourteenth Infantry. Second Lieutenant Butler D. Price, Fourth Infantry, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Second Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days November 3 was granted, Second Lieutenant John H. Coale.

Omaha.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, November 5 was granted Major George D. Ruggles, assistant adjutant-general U. S. Army.

Third Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of sixty days, November 5 was granted Major N. A. M. Dudley.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon E. J. O'Callaghan, U. S. Army, November 1 was relieved from duty at camp on Chug Water, and ordered to report in person, for duty, to the commanding officer of Fort Laramie; A. A. Surgeon M. C. Barkwell, U. S. Army, at the same time was relieved from duty at Omaha Barracks, and ordered to report in person, for duty to the commanding officer of guard at Cheyenne Depot, relieving A. A. Surgeon A. J. Hogg, U. S. Army, who was directed to report in person, for duty, to the commanding officer of Fort D. A. Russell, relieving A. A. Surgeon George W. Towar, U. S. Army, who upon being relieved was directed to report for duty to the commanding officer of Omaha Barracks.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days November 1 was granted First Lieutenant C. H. Warren, R. Q. M.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Fifth Cavalry.—An official report from Lieutenant Schuyler, of the Fifth Cavalry, dated Rio Verde Reservation, Arizona, I. T., 15th ult., says: "I left this post September 18, with fifteen men and twenty-three Indian scouts, to find a band of Tonto Apaches, supposed to be camped near Turret mountain. On the 23d Corporal Swoop, who had been detailed with eleven scouts to pursue a certain direction in the search, came unexpectedly upon a rancho of Tontos of four houses, and, as he was discovered, he attacked and killed the whole party of fourteen Tontos. On his return march he located the main body, numbering upwards of sixty men, about six miles from the mouth of the East Fork of the Verde. A party of Tonto scouts were also sent out in another direction, and on returning reported that four of their number had deserted and had gone home sick. The deserters were afterwards trailed into the camp of the hostile Indians, who were found to have left. A thorough scout of the country thereabouts did not indicate that any Indians are camped east of the Bradshaw mountains unless on New river, pretty far down. Upon Lieutenant Schuyler's return to the Rio Verde Reservation he found that three bands of Tontos, under the Chiefs Eskeltoeth, Coohee and Naquiraquais, numbering in all about 150 persons, had left the reservation on the morning of October 9. Their trail had not been discovered up to the date of the report.

Fort Richardson, Texas.—A General Court-martial was ordered to convene at this post, October 28. Detail for the court: Captains Theodore A. Baldwin, Tenth Cavalry; Mason Jackson, Eleventh Infantry; Thomas Little, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieutenants Francis W. Mansfield, Eleventh Infantry; George H. Evans, Frank P. Reap, Tenth Cavalry; Ralph W. Hoyt, Eleventh Infantry. First Lieutenant William N. Sage, Eleventh Infantry, judge-advocate.

Fort Stockton.—A General Court-martial was ordered to convene at Fort Stockton, Texas, November 1. Detail for the court: Captains Edward G. Bush, Tenth Infantry; Francis S. Dodge, Ninth Cavalry; James S. Tompkins, First Lieutenant James Pratt, Jr., Second Lieutenants Henry P. Ritzius, Twelfth Infantry; John Conline, Ninth Cavalry. First Lieutenant Michael L. Courtney, Twenty-fifth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Fort McKavett, Texas.—A General Court-martial was ordered to convene at Fort McKavett, Texas, October 29. Detail for the court: Captains Nathaniel Prime, John B. Parke, Second Lieutenants Walter T. Duggan, Alured Larke, Tenth Infantry; Thomas C. Davenport, Millard F. Goodwin, Ninth Cavalry. Second Lieutenant Clayton S. Burbank, Tenth Infantry.

Fort Randall, D. T.—A. A. Surgeon W. T. Thackeray, U. S. Army, was October 3 assigned to duty at Fort Randall, D. T., relieving A. A. Surgeon G. E. Lord, U. S. Army, whose contract will, at his own request, be annulled by the commanding officer of the post.

Fort Brown.—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Brown, Texas, November 7. Detail for the court:

Major James Belger, Quartermaster's Department; Captains John W. Clous, Lewis Johnson, First Lieutenants Robert Neely, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Gustavus Valois, Ninth Cavalry; Second Lieutenants Jacob R. Pierce, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Ballard S. Humphrey, Ninth Cavalry. Second Lieutenant Wm. H. W. James Twenty-fourth Infantry, judge-advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

Raleigh, N. C.—The following officers are now stationed at this post:

Major J. O. Tidball, commanding officer.

Company F.—Captain E. B. Williston, First Lieutenant R. G. Howell.

Company I.—Captain F. B. Hamilton; First Lieutenants R. E. de Russ, post adjutant; Jas. Mast.

Company G.—Captain Carl Woodruff; First Lieutenants Thos. D. Maurice, E. T. C. Richmond, all of Second Artillery.

Captain S. F. Barstow, A. Q. M., post quartermaster; F. Le Baron Monroe, A. S. U. S. Army, post surgeon.

Second Artillery.—The following is the detail from this regiment, for a General Court-martial appointed to convene at Fort Macon, N. C., October 28: Major H. A. Allen; Captain John L. Rodgers; First Lieutenant E. B. Hubbard; Second Lieutenants John H. Gifford, Edgar S. Dudley. First Lieutenant John C. Soantling, judge-advocate.

Captain F. B. Hamilton, Second Artillery, November 6 was detailed for duty as a member of the General Court-martial, convened at Fort Macon, N. C., by virtue of par. 3, S. O. No. 183, c. s., from department headquarters.

Atlanta, Ga.—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at Atlanta, Ga., October 28. Detail for the court: Captains E. R. Kellogg, Eighteenth Infantry; William Mills, William Folck, Second Infantry; First Lieutenants Thilo Schultz, Eighteenth Infantry; Abner Hains, Jr., L. S. Ames, Second Infantry. First Lieutenant James Miller, Second Infantry, judge-advocate.

First Artillery.—From this regiment the following detail has been made for a General Court-martial appointed to convene at St. Augustine, Fla., November 3: Captain R. T. Frank; Assistant Surgeon Alfred Delany, U. S. Army; First Lieutenants D. D. Wheeler, F. C. Nichols; Second Lieutenant H. W. Hubbell, Jr. First Lieutenant John W. Dillenback, judge-advocate.

Big Tree Again.—A despatch from Waco, Texas, November 8, 1873, says: "Captain J. Elgin, who has just returned from an extensive trip on the frontier, reports that the Indians are as bad as they have been since the war, if not worse. All the Indians are off from their reservations excepting Santas. They are headed by Big Tree and have stolen nearly all the horses on the Little Wichita river and the West Fork. Seventy-five or one hundred Indians crossed the Little Wichita last week. A party of thirteen stole two horses in Jackboro on Sunday night. It is reported that a surveying party camped outside of Jackboro were fired upon by Indians.

Subsistence Department.—Major T. J. Haines, commissary of subsistence U. S. Army, November 1 was ordered to proceed to Indianapolis, Ind., on business connected with the Subsistence Department, and return upon its completion to his proper station in Louisville, Ky.

Payment of Troops.—The payment of troops in this department on the muster and pay-rolls of October 31, 1873, will be made as follows: Colonel Daniel McClure, A. P. M.-G. U. S. Army, chief paymaster of the department, will proceed to Raleigh, Fort Macon, and Fort Johnston, N. C., and pay the troops stationed at those places. Major H. B. Reese, paymaster U. S. Army, will pay the troops at Nashville and Humboldt, Tenn.; Huntsville, Ala.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Lebanon, Lancaster, and Frankfort, Ky. Major J. R. Meares, paymaster U. S. Army, the troops at Charleston, Columbia, Yorkville, and Newberry, S. C.; Augusta Arsenal and Savannah, Ga., and St. Augustine, Fla.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, Mississippi City, Miss.

Mississippi City.—The troops encamped at Mississippi City, Miss., were ordered to return to their post at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., between the 15th and 20th instant.

St. Martinsville.—The post of St. Martinsville, La., was ordered to be broken up, and the garrison to proceed to Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., on the 20th instant.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.

Quartermaster's Department.—To facilitate the transaction of business in the Quartermaster's Department, the Military Division of the Atlantic is divided into five quartermaster districts:

The First Quartermaster's District.—Will include the following military posts: Forts Hamilton, Lafayette, Wadsworth, Wood, Schuyler, Fort at Sandy Hook, David's Island, N. Y. Harbor; Forts Trumbull, Hale, Griswold, Connecticut; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Forts Montgomery, Bouse's Point, N. Y.; Adams, Wolcott, Fort on Dutch Island, E. I. Lieutenant-Colonel Robert O. Tyler, D. Q. M.-G., will, in addition to his duties as chief quartermaster of the division, discharge, for the present, those of chief quartermaster of the first district. (Office, New York.)

Second Quartermaster District.—(Boston) Forts Warren, Independence, Mass.; posts not garrisoned on sea

coast of Massachusetts: Forts Constitution, N. H.; McClary, Preble, Georges, Scammel, Popham, Knox, Sullivan, Maine. Captain Asa P. Blunt, A. Q. M., chief quartermaster. (Office, Boston, Mass.)

Third Quartermaster District.—Fort Mifflin, Carlisle Barracks, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Fort Delaware, Del.; Forts McHenry, Washington, Foote, Carroll, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va. Major Charles G. Sawtelle, Q. M., chief quartermaster. (Office, Philadelphia.)

Fourth Quartermaster District.—Forts Wayne, Gratiot, Brady, Mackinac, Wilkins, Michigan. Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus Saxton, D. Q. M.-G., chief quartermaster. (Office, Detroit, Mich.)

Fifth Quartermaster District.—Forts Porter, Niagara, Ontario, Madison Barracks, New York. Captain Geo. H. Weeks, A. Q. M., chief quartermaster. (Office, Buffalo, N. Y.)

New York City.—Leave of absence for sixty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, November 4 was granted Major Elisha H. Ludington, A. I.-G.

Third Artillery.—First Lieutenant Edward Davis, Third Artillery, late aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Cooke, November 3 was ordered to David's Island, N. Y. H., the station of his company, reporting on arrival to the commanding officer for duty.

Fifth Artillery.—The leave of absence for seven days granted 1st Lieutenant Joshua A. Fessenden, 5th Artillery, in Orders No. 88, c. s., from the post of Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., was extended ten days, November 8.

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending November 11, 1873: Second Lieutenant S. E. Blunt, Thirteenth Infantry; 2d Lieutenant Edgar Z. Steever, Jr., Third Cavalry; Captains D. C. Poole, Twenty-second Infantry; W. R. Pease, John Kelliher, U. S. Army; M. H. Stacey, R. C. Parker, Twelfth Infantry; A. W. Corliss, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenants W. L. Carpenter, Ninth Infantry; G. O. Webster, Fourth Infantry; Captain Henry A. Ellis, Fifteenth Infantry; Colonel P. R. De Trobriand, Thirteenth Infantry; Captain A. Moore, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenants E. W. Stone, Twenty-first Infantry; A. W. Greely, Fifth Cavalry.

Fort Wayne, Mich.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., November 12. Surgeon Joseph R. Smith, Medical Department, and the following officers of the First Infantry were detailed for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel; Captain Robert H. Offly; First Lieutenants Daniel F. Callinan, Robert G. Heiner, Henry R. Jones; Second Lieutenant Robert G. Armstrong. First Lieutenant Allen Smith, adjutant, judge-advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen J. M. Schofield: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

The following named officers registered at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, November 4, 1873: Majors Wm. A. Rucker, paymaster U. S. Army; Warren Webster, surgeon U. S. Army.

Medical Department.—So much of S. O. No. 179, headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, as refers to A. A. Surgeon Benjamin G. McPhail, U. S. Army, October 23 was revoked. He was ordered to the headquarters Department of Arizona, via Fort Yuma, by the steamer of the 25th ult.

Fifth Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant Robert London, Fifth Cavalry, was ordered to his station in the Department of Arizona, via Fort Yuma, by the steamer of the 25th ult.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Deserters.—In reply to a letter requesting information how to treat men who surrender themselves under G. O. No. 102, W. D., series of 1873, the Major-General commanding directs that these men be taken up for duty as casually at the post. Their statements in regard to their desertion with their description will be forwarded through department headquarters to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders for the disposition of the men.

Medical Department.—Surgeon James C. McKee, U. S. Army, October 30 was directed to report in person to the commanding officer of the Presidio of San Francisco, to relieve Assistant Surgeon Calvin DeWitt, U. S. Army, of his duties at that post, who, on being relieved was directed to proceed to comply with par. 9, S. O. No. 197, c. s., A.-G. O.; A. A. Surgeon David Walker, U. S. Army, October 30 was relieved from duty at Yerba Buena Island, Cal., and ordered to report to the commanding officer of Benicia Barracks, Cal., for temporary duty at that post.

Pay Department.—Major Robert Morrow, paymaster, U. S. Army, November 3 was assigned to duty in this department from October 29, with station in San Francisco.

Payment of Troops.—The following named officers November 3 were ordered to proceed to pay the troops, at the posts and stations hereinafter enumerated, to the 31st day of October: Major Brantz Mayer, paymaster, U. S. Army, at posts in the harbor of San Francisco, Benicia Barracks and Arsenal, Cal.; Major C. W. Wingard, paymaster, U. S. Army, at Camps Independence, Gaston, and Wright, California, McDermit, and Halleck, Nevada, and Fort Hall, Idaho.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

Camp Apache, A. T.—A General Court-martial was constituted to assemble at this post, November 1. Detail for the court: Captains Julius W. Mason, Fifth Cavalry; George M. Randall, Twenty-third Infantry; Jos. B. Girard, assistant surgeon; Emil Adam, Robert P. Wilson, Second Lieutenants Edward L. Keyes, Fifth Cavalry; Edward B. Pratt, Twenty-third Infantry. First Lieutenant J. B. Babcock, Fifth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

SECOND ASSISTANT-ENGINEER H. E. RHOADES has made application for duty on any further Arctic expedition fitted out by the Navy Department.

THE officers of the *Junata* are obtaining two weeks' leave of absence with the privilege of applying for an extension of two weeks. This special privilege has been given them in recognition of their services in the Arctic ocean.

THE *Tigress* arrived at New York, November 9, from St. John's, N. F., and her voyage to the Arctic in search of the *Polaris* and her crew. The *Tigress* sailed from St. John's October 30, after a stay of fourteen days at that port, during which time the boilers were repaired.

THE steamship *Glasgow*, from Glasgow, arrived at New York, having on board I. B. Mauch and J. Booth, of the crew of the Arctic exploring ship *Polaris*. The *Glasgow* brought also one of the boats of the *Polaris*, the one in which the men were in when picked up by the bark *Raven*.

THE U. S. steamer *Gettysburg*, at the Washington Navy-yard, was put in commission on the 6th inst. She takes the place of the *Tallapoosa*, as a despatch boat between the different navy-yards. The officers of the *Tallapoosa* have been transferred to her. She sailed November 13 for the different stations.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard there were 1,800 men employed on the first of this month. Since then 300 have been discharged. At the Washington yard, on the same date as above, there were 1,400 men engaged and since there have been thirty discharged. The above is a correct statement of the number of hands at work at the above yards.

THE *Tuscarora* has arrived at San Francisco from her cruise sounding for cable line to the Orient. She cruised 1,100 miles towards the Aleutian Islands. One hundred miles west of Cape Mendocino she found a submarine mountain over 1,000 feet high. The deepest sounding was 2,443 fathoms, and made 140 miles west of Farallones Island. She was ordered back on account of the lateness of the season.

REAR-ADMIRAL ALMY, commanding South Pacific station, reports that since his last communication, on the 8th of October, it has been quiet in Panama and vicinity. The revolutionary or outside party, getting short of ammunition, withdrew into the interior, but it was thought that in course of time they would resume operations. In consequence of the necessity of the forces from the squadron being on shore for sixteen days, a large number of them had been taken down with Panama fever, of a mild form, however. An immediate change of climate being necessary, the *Pensacola* would sail for the coast of Chili on the 23d of October. The *Bentley*, of the North Pacific station, would remain at Panama. The *Omaha*, at Valparaiso, has been ordered to be at Panama about the middle of December.

THE torpedo-boat planned by Admiral Porter, and built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, was launched at this yard on November 12, in the presence of Admiral Porter and a number of distinguished naval officers. The launch took place at 3 P. M., and the vessel glided easily and safely into the water. At present, without her engines, boilers, gun, and stores, she rests about eight or ten feet out of water, her stern being considerably lower than her bow. It was at first intended that she should have masts and a 20-inch swivel gun. It is now thought the masts will be dispensed with and the gun may have to be a smaller one, and stationary. Full descriptions of the boat were published in our issues of April 26 and July 26, this year, hence need not be repeated here.

In view of the impending difficulty with Spain immediate sailing orders were issued to the *Ossipee*, third rate (9), and she has left New York for the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., and afterwards will leave the latter place for the North Atlantic Station. The *Pensacola*, second rate (17), has also left New York for Philadelphia, where she very probably will receive orders to convoy the monitor *Manhattan*, fourth rate (2), to Key West, Fla., or elsewhere on the North Atlantic Station. The *Kansas*, third rate (3), having received orders to make ready as soon as possible, has sailed for Norfolk and the North Atlantic station. Orders have been given to place the battery of the *Junata*, third rate (8), on board, and she will very likely leave for the North Atlantic station the first of next week. It was previously expected she would be docked at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and undergo slight repairs, including a small leak near her rudder post. While she has been lying at the Navy-yard since her return from the Arctic ocean, the iron plating which was placed on her bows to protect her against the ice, has been removed. The *Junata*, it has been anticipated, would be sent to the European station, but under the present circumstances the above expectations are not likely to be fulfilled. It was thought the *Tigress*, also lying at the same yard, would be placed out of commission the latter part of this or the first part of next week; but as she may possibly be of some service at the present time, it is not to be presumed she will be hurriedly placed out of commission. The *Delaware*, second rate (21), lately in use at quarantine, was brought to the Brooklyn yard on November 12. The *Scutaria*, also at this yard, is having her machinery, which is all ready, except her boilers, placed in her. The new sloop of war, building, is now having her frames erected. The machinery for the *Quinnebaug*, third rate (7), at Phila-

delphia, Pa., was built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and is now completed and part of the same sent to Philadelphia. The hull of the *Nevada*, second rate (23), and her machinery were sold separately at the Brooklyn yard on November 12, the prices bid being \$25,000 and \$46,000 respectively.

THE *Panama Star and Herald* of October 21 publishes the correspondence which follows, with an introduction, in which it says: On the part of the quiet living citizens of Panama, both national and foreign, we are sure we speak the sentiments of the majority when we say that they feel thankful to Admiral Almy for the prompt manner in which he spontaneously acted for their benefit in the revolutionary storm which, it is to be hoped, has passed, for the city at least. All praise is also due to the manner in which the officers and crew, detached to carry out the Admiral's instructions on shore, performed the duties assigned them. They have, without exception, behaved in a way highly creditable to the United States Navy, have avoided all military display that might be disagreeable to the sensitiveness of a friendly nation, among whose citizens they were called on to act, and have nevertheless left an impression that neither the transit nor foreign life or property can be feloniously attacked with impunity, while the authors of it are within the reach of the protecting power of the United States Navy and the gallant crew that man it. The Admiral in this necessary interference, doubtless went as far as treaty obligation and consideration for the sovereignty of a friendly nation allowed him, and we have to congratulate ourselves on his accidental arrival in such troublesome times.

ASPINWALL, October 6, 1873.

Admiral John J. Almy, U. S. N., etc.

SIR: I beg you will pardon my delay in making you this formal acknowledgment of the very great debt of obligation under which you have placed the Panama Railroad Company, of which I have the honor to be the temporary representative on the Isthmus. Verbally on the 27th ult. I requested Commander Brown to transmit so much in substance to you, and nothing but an unremitting pressure of care, coupled with illness, has prevented my earlier acknowledgment in this form, of what I may be permitted to call the invaluable service rendered by yourself and the officers and men of the United States Navy, under your command, in the protection of the transit during these troubled times. With the hope of having the privilege of thanking you in person,

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
TRACY ROBINSON, Acting Supt. Panama R. R.

OFF PANAMA, U. S. C., Oct. 9, 1873.

Tracy Robinson, Esq., Superintendent of the Panama R. R., Aspinwall, U. S. C.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your letter, written and sent on the 7th instant, conveying in strong and appreciative language the thanks of the Panama Railroad Company for the services performed by the United States naval forces under my command, in giving security to travel and protection to property over the Panama railroad during the recent revolutionary movements and conflicts between the belligerent parties, which lasted twelve days. It is always gratifying and encouraging to receive a courteous acknowledgment of services. An important part of the duty of the United States Navy is to protect American interests abroad—to give security to the lives and property of our countrymen whenever and wherever they may be in danger. It is the pride and the pleasure of the American Navy to perform this duty. These constant revolutionary movements and conflicts in the State of Panama are perfectly horrid and barbarous, and against the spirit of the age. But if they will and do occur, as in the recent instance, I will esteem it a privilege and a matter of congratulation that a United States naval force should have been at hand to have given all necessary protection in such troublesome times. This sentiment is, I am sure, shared by all officers and men under my command, who, in the recent emergency, have performed their several duties cheerfully and skilfully.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN J. ALMY,

Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., Commanding U. S. Naval Force, South Pacific Station.

REAR-ADMIRAL CASE, in a despatch dated October 10, at Barcelona, Spain, reports that the Spanish fleet, composed of the iron-clads *Victoria* and *Almansa*, and several other vessels, under the command of Rear Admiral Lobos, were reported to have blockaded Cartagena, which it is also reported would be actively invested and attacked by the land forces under command of General Ceballos. It is stated at Alicante, that the English, French, and German naval forces united in a demand that four days should be given for neutrals to remove themselves, families and movable property, which was subsequently increased 48 hours longer. Most of the inhabitants availed themselves of this time, and moved from the city, while its defenders occupied it in strengthening their defenses, bringing heavy guns from Madrid for that purpose. In the last of November, the *Wabash Congress*, and *Wachusett*, would meet the *Guard* at Nice to transfer the officers and men who are to return to the U. S. by her. The *Shenandoah*, by direction of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, has been placed at the disposal of our minister to France, in November, to visit Alexandria and the coast of Syria, and she will soon be ordered to Nice to prepare for that service. The *Wachusett* left Santander on the 29th September, and arrived at Ferrol on the 1st October. Santander was perfectly quiet at the time of her leaving, and demonstrations on the part of the Carlists not expected. She would proceed to Coruna on the 30th October, remain a couple of days, and then go to Vigo. While at Ferrol the use of the dock-yard, the most extensive in Spain, with material and mechanical appliances of all kinds, was very kindly offered to Commander Fillebrown by the admiral commanding. There are no American residents at either Ferrol, Coruna, or Vigo, either transient or permanent, nor a dollar's worth of American property

The *Wachusett* arrived at Vigo on the 7th October and would leave on Monday, the 13th, for Lisbon.

REAR-ADMIRAL THORNTON A. JENKINS, commanding Asiatic station, reports, under date of September 29, 1873, that the *Harford*, flagship, was still at Nagasaki. Captain E. R. Colhoun relieved Captain E. Y. McCauley of the command of the *Harford* on August 14, Captain McCauley taking command of the *Lackawanna*, relieving Captain Shirley, ordered to the Mediterranean station. The admiral had been detained at Nagasaki longer than he anticipated in the arrangements for establishing a storehouse there, and reports that this business is now nearly completed, and a suitable place probably rented in the settlement. It was his intention to sail about October 1 for the China coast, and to visit the treaty ports on the Yangtze, and after returning to Shanghai for a few days, would proceed south to Hong Kong, reaching that port early in December. The *Lackawanna* sailed from Shanghai on July 10, and arrived at Chefoo on the 22d; left Chefoo on the 24th, and arrived at Teng Chawfu on the same day. Here Captain Shirley visited the Tantai, by whom he was received with every mark of respect and cordiality. Captain Shirley's visit was returned, on shore, almost immediately by the Tantai, who excused himself from an invitation to visit the ship on account of ill health. From Teng Chawfu the *Lackawanna* proceeded to the mouth of the Peiho river, and a communication was made to Commander McDougal, commanding the *Saco*, at Tientsin, by whom matters at his station were reported perfectly quiet. From the Peiho the ship proceeded to Ninghai, at the end of the great wall of China, Gulf of Pecheli, and thence to Nagasaki, where she arrived on August 2; remaining there until August 24, she sailed for Vladwostok, the new Russian naval station in Russian Siberia. She left that station on August 31, and arrived at Hakodate September 3. She was under orders to remain at Hakodate until about October 1, and then proceed to Yokohama. Rear-Admiral Jenkins having received a request from Rear-Admiral B. F. Sands, superintendent of the Naval Observatory, Washington, for such information as he might have concerning the advantage of Vladwostok as a station for a party of observation of the transit of Venus, sent the *Lackawanna* there for the purpose obtaining a definite report upon the conditions, meteorological and others, of the place, as affecting its availability for the purpose named. He also addressed a letter to Vice-Admiral C. F. A. Shadwell, R. N., commanding H. B. M. naval forces on the China station, requesting information about the place, who kindly replied, giving in detail much valuable information, which he transmitted, together with a copy of a report made by Captain McCauley to Rear-Admiral Sands. The *Iroquois* left Shanghai on July 22, and arrived at Niewchwang on the 20th. She remained there until August 9, when she proceeded to Ninghai, at the end of the great wall of China, the place visited by the *Lackawanna*, arriving there and leaving on August 10. She then proceeded to the mouth of the Peiho river, off the Taku forts, where she arrived on August 11. From the mouth of the Peiho she sailed on August 18, reached Teng-Chan on the 15th, and left on August 17, and arrived at Chefoo on the 18th; remained there until September 9, when she sailed for Shanghai, arriving there on the 12th. She has been ordered to proceed up the Yangtze river as far as Chin-Kiang, Rear-Admiral Jenkins deeming it proper to send the ship there, with orders to remain there and at Nanking during the season of the annual examination of students at Nanking, during which time there are assembled large numbers of people from all parts of the country, who sometimes create disorders, such as occurred in the vicinity of Nanking last year. The *Iroquois* would return to Shanghai about the last of October. The *Saco* left Tientsin on August 22, and, after a short detention at the Taku Bar, arrived at Chefoo on the 24th. She left Chefoo on August 27, and arrived at Nagasaki on the 31st; left Nagasaki on September 8, arrived at Kobe on the 11th, and left Kobe on the 12th for Yokohama. On the passage up the coast she met with heavy weather, and was compelled to seek an anchorage in Simoda harbor, where she remained thirty-six hours. She arrived at Yokohama on September 15, and Commodore McDougal remains there for the present as senior officer in that part of Japan. The *Yantic* arrived at Yokohama on July 11; remained there until September 16, when she sailed for Nagasaki. She arrived at Kobe on September 19, left on the 20th, and arrived at Nagasaki on the 23d; would sail with the flagship for the China coast. It was the intention to send the *Yantic*, as soon as the monsoon became favorable, to the south to visit the Philippine Islands, and particularly the islands of that group to the southward of Manila, the ports of Ilo-Ilo and Zebu, and the Sulu Sea, where the Spanish are making war upon the native Sultan and other rulers, and where the presence of an U. S. vessel-of-war might possibly be of service to the interests of our trade and merchant vessels in those waters. The *Ashuelot*, having arrived at Nagasaki from Tientsin on July 10, proceeded on August 5 to Kobe, and thence on the 8th for Yokohama. On the passage to Yokohama she was obliged to put into Oosaki Bay to repair her boilers, and leaving there on the 12th, arrived at Yokohama on the 14th. She proceeded at once to the Japanese dock-yard at Yokoska for repairs, which will be completed about December 1. The *Monocacy* left Nagasaki July 24, arrived at Kobe on the 26th, and left on the same day; arrived at Yokohama on the 28th, and on the same day proceeded to the Japanese government dock-yard at Yokoska, where she was undergoing necessary repairs which would keep her there until about the last of October. The *Palos* arrived at Nagasaki on July 22; left, in company with the *Ashuelot*, on August 5, arrived at Kobe on the 8th, sailed from Kobe on the 9th, and arrived at Yokohama on the 11th. She went to Yokoska on the 12th, and was there on September 29 undergoing repairs at the same dock-yard with the *Ashuelot* and *Monocacy*. The storeship *Idaho* was towed on July 25 by the *Yantic* from her moorings in the harbor of Yokohama to the harbor of Yokoska, where, by the favor of

the Japanese authorities, she was securely moored, and was awaiting the transfer of her stores to the storehouse at Nagasaki, when she will be sold in accordance with the Department orders.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 5.—Lieutenant-Commander Oscar F. Heyerman, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 15th inst.
Master A. B. Speyers, to the receiving ship Vermont, at New York.
Chief Engineer Elijah Laws, to duty in charge of stores in the Steam Engineering Department at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.
First Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Harris, to the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.
Sailmaker Theodore C. Herbert, to League Island, Pa.
NOVEMBER 7.—First Assistant Engineer G. M. L. Macarty, to special duty at Chester, Pa.
Second Assistant Engineer C. J. Habighorst, to duty at the Naval Receiving Ship, San Francisco, Cal., on the 1st December next.
NOVEMBER 8.—Midshipman Thomas C. Spencer, to the steamer Fortune on the 15th inst.
NOVEMBER 10.—Commodores And'w Bryson and J. W. A. Nicholson, as members of the Examining and Retiring Boards at Washington, D. C., on the 17th inst.
Lieutenant Chas. H. Judd, to the receiving ship Vermont, at New York.
Boatswain Robert Dixon, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk.
NOVEMBER 11.—Commander Arthur R. Yates, to command the iron-clad steamer Manhattan, at Philadelphia, on the 20th inst.
Lieutenant-Commander Richard P. Leary, as executive of the iron-clad steamer Manhattan on the 17th inst.
Lieutenant Thomas Perry, Masters Nathan E. Niles, and Newton E. Mason; Assistant Surgeon E. Z. Derr, and First Assistant Engineer Henry Snyder, to the iron-clad steamer Manhattan on the 17th inst.
Assistant Surgeon Andrew M. Moore, to the Navy-yard, New York.
First Assistant Engineer E. T. Philippi, to the Naval Station, League Island, Pa.
First Assistant Engineer John P. Kelly, to the Naval Station, New London, Conn.
NOVEMBER 12.—Lieutenant-Commander Chas. E. Clark, to the Mahopac on the 20th inst. as executive.
Lieutenant-Commander Wm. C. Wise, to equipment duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 20th inst.
Lieutenant-Commander George M. Bach, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., on the 1st December next.
Master Charles E. Brown, and Second Assistant Engineer F. C. Burchard, to the Mahopac on the 20th inst.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 5.—Lieutenant D. G. McRitchie from the command of the Tallapoosa and ordered to command the Gettysburg.
Assistant Surgeon John C. Wise, Assistant Paymaster C. F. Eastman, First Assistant Engineer Walter D. Smith, Second Assistant Engineers James G. Lüttig, Richard Inch and John W. Gardner from the Tallapoosa and ordered to the Gettysburg.
Chief Engineer S. L. F. Ayres from duty in charge of stores, etc., and ordered to report for duty as inspector of machinery afloat at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.
Second Assistant Engineer William S. Moore from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to temporary duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

NOVEMBER 7.—Ensign Henry O. Handy has reported his return home, having been detached from the Narragansett on the 30th September inst., and has been placed on waiting orders.
Second Assistant Engineer John J. Regan, from the Naval Receiving Ship, San Francisco, Cal., on the 1st December next, and ordered to Philadelphia to report for examination preliminary to promotion.

NOVEMBER 8.—Second Assistant Engineer J. H. Diamond, from League Island, Pa., and ordered to examination for promotion, and on its completion to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report for duty on board the U. S. steamer Saratoga.

NOVEMBER 10.—Lieutenant George B. Durand, from the receiving ship Vermont, at New York, and ordered to the receiving ship Ohio, at Boston.

Midshipman L. L. Beamey, from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Worcester.

Famed Assistant Paymaster George H. Criffing has reported his return home from the Narragansett, having been detached on the 30th of September inst. and ordered to settle accounts.

First Assistant Engineer William S. Smith has reported his return home, having been detached from the Monocacy October 3, and has been placed on waiting orders.

NOVEMBER 11.—Commander E. K. Owen, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to command the iron-clad steamer Mahopac at Norfolk, Va., on the 18th inst.

Lieutenant Isaac Haskins, from the Naval Observatory, and ordered to the Manhattan, 17th inst.

Lieutenant F. W. Nichols, from the Kansas, and granted two months' leave, and upon its expiration to rejoin that vessel at Key West, Fla.

Master A. B. Speyers, from the Vermont and ordered to the Kansas.

Assistant Paymaster Geo. A. Deering, from the receiving ship Sabine and ordered to the Manhattan, 17th inst.

First Assistant Engineer Edwin Wells, from duty at New London, Conn., and ordered to duty at Washington, D. C., in connection with the examination of officers for promotion.

First Assistant Engineer A. S. Greene, from the Examining Board, Washington, and ordered to special duty connected with experiments on steam boilers.

First Assistant Engineer John Lowe and Second Assistant Engineer John P. Smith, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the iron-clad steamer Manhattan, 17th inst.

Second Assistant Engineer H. E. Rhodes, from the Juniata and ordered to the iron-clad steamer Manhattan, 17th inst.

NOVEMBER 12.—Lieutenant Zera L. Tanner has reported his return home, having been detached from the Narragansett on the 30th Sept., and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Chas. H. Bickel has reported his return home, having been detached from the Saco on the 8th ultimo, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Joseph E. Jones, from the receiving ship Ohio, Boston, and ordered to the Mahopac 20th inst.

Lieutenant Chas. A. Stone, from the Frolic, and ordered to the Mahopac 20th inst.

Lieutenant Wm. T. Buck and Acting Second Assistant Engineer Holmes Wyckoff, from the receiving ship New Hampshire, Norfolk, and ordered to the Mahopac 20th inst.

Assistant Paymaster John C. Sullivan, from special duty at Boston, and ordered to the Mahopac 20th inst.

First Assistant Engineer James H. Chasmar, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the Mahopac 20th inst.

First Assistant Engineer A. J. Kenyon, from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the Mahopac 20th inst.

Second Assistant Engineer George Cowie, Jr., from the Portsmouth, and ordered to the Mahopac 20th inst.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Rear-Admiral Wm. Rogers Taylor, from the 7th November, 1873

PROMOTED.

Commodore Enoch G. Parrott to be a rear-admiral from the 8th November, 1873, vice Rear-Admiral Wm. R. Taylor, retired.

Captain James W. A. Nicholson, to be a commodore from the 8th November, 1873, vice Commodore Parrott, promoted.

Commander Jonathan Young, to be a commander from the 8th November, 1873, vice Captain Nicholson, promoted.

Lieutenant-Commander G. C. Wilke, to be a commander from the 8th November, 1873, vice Commander Young, promoted.

Ensigns Henry P. Stockton, William F. Pulley, Samuel P. Comley, and Sidney H. May, to be masters in the Navy to fill vacancies.

Second Assistant Engineer John W. Gardner, to be a first assistant engineer from the 31st December, 1873.

Second Assistant Engineer Albert C. Engard, to be a first assistant engineer from the 15th January, 1874.

Second Assistant Engineer John A. B. Smith, to be a first assistant engineer from the 22d January, 1874.

Second Assistant Engineers Thophilus Cook and Robert D. Taylor, to be first assistant engineers from the 31st January, 1874.

RESIGNED.

Assistant Paymaster Robert Dickey, to take effect on the 31st December, 1873.
Cadet Midshipmen J. Henry Congers and S. M. Peacock.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Rear-Admiral Chas. S. Boggs, with permission to leave the United States.
To Captain Charles Hunter for one year from the 10th November, 1873, with permission to leave the United States.

APPOINTED.

Adam A. McAllister, of Vallejo, California, a chaplain in the Navy from the 10th November, 1873.
Robert Summers, of Annapolis, Md., an acting gunner in the Navy.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending November 8, 1873:
John J. Sheehan, marine, October 16, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

NOVEMBER 2.—Second Lieutenant S. H. Gibson, on the 23d of October, 1873, granted thirty days' leave from 1st November prox.
Captain F. H. Corrie, on the 23d of October, 1873, ordered, at the expiration of his present leave of absence, to report by the 15th of November prox. to Major J. R. Graham, commanding the Mare Island Post, for duty.

Second Lieutenant O. C. Berryman, on the 23d of October, 1873, ordered to be detached from Pensacola, Fla., and report for duty to Major Geo. R. Graham, commanding marines, Mare Island, Cal.

THE BATTLE OF LEPANTO.

THIRD ARTICLE.

And now each fleet was in order of battle, in the form of a half moon with its horns in advance. On the right of the Christians was the famous Doria, with some sixty Sicilian, Genoese, and Maltese galleys; on the left the *proreditore* Barbarigo, with a like number of Venetians, while the centre, or *battle*, as it was then called, composed of eighty of "the best vessels that had ever been built," was led by Don Juan himself, with the great Colonna on his right, and the veteran Veniero on his left, who, notwithstanding his disagreement with his commander-in-chief, seconded him, on this occasion, loyally and well, thus setting the seal of honor upon a long life devoted to the service of his country. The reserve of thirty six vessels was conducted by the chivalric Don Alvaro de Bayan, marquis of Santa Cruz; and, just astern of the *Real*—the designation then given to the ship of a Spanish admiral-in-chief—was Don Juan's old preceptor in the art of war, Don Luis de Requesens, commander of Castile.

The battle of the Turkish fleet consisted of ninety-six vessels, of which the right centre was led by Ali, the left centre by the Bashan Perten. The right wing was intrusted to Mehemed Sirocco, Viceroy of Alexandria; the left to the Calabrian renegade, Uluch Ali, Dey of Algiers. In rear of the battle was a strong reserve, commanded by Amurath Dragut, an officer of approved capacity, experience, and valor.

When the two fleets had approached within a mile of each other, they ceased rowing, in mutual admiration. For the day was bright and beautiful. Not a cloud disturbed the repose of the blue sky above, nor a solitary ripple that of the placid waters below, and the mid-day sun shown with resplendent lustre upon lance, and shield, and scimitar—upon glittering breast-plates and helmets of burnished steel. The great banner of the League, with its piteous crucifix, at the foot of which were to be seen the arms of Venice, Spain, and the Pope, bound together by a circular chain, was not more conspicuous than the green standard of the Prophet, all covered with verses from the Koran, in letters of silver and gold. The red flag of the corsairs of Algiers, with its hateful device, the head of the fierce Hali, son-in-law of Mohammed and the dreaded enemy of all the Christians of his day, was well met by that of the knights of Saint John, whose presence on the battle-field was ever a terror to their foes. And along the whole infidel line the ancient Byzantine crescent, now appropriated by the Turk, and suggestive of devastation and death, was nobly opposed by the pure, white cross, inscribed on every banner in its front, teaching the story of the life to come.

A gun was fired by Ali, and, as if aroused from slumber by its report, the Christian fleet began its move, and opening from the wings and centre, unmasked its six levitans—for such the Venetian galliasses must have appeared to the eyes of the astounded moslimim—which, passing through the gaps left for them, now rowed slowly and majestically forward until they had got a half mile in advance, when they lay on their oars, while the vessels that had made way for them resumed their stations, and the line was closed as before.

Then a deafening cheer arose from the whole Christian front, followed by cries of bitter reproach and insult to the Moslem; yet not for this did the Turks, who were already in motion, cease for a moment in their career. On the contrary, brandishing their weapons and striking their shields together, after the manner of their remote ancestors when engaging in battle, they replied to the taunts of their enemies with loud shouts of *God is great! Mohammed is his Prophet!* and urging their galleys to their utmost speed, advanced steadily and in splendid order to the encounter.

Their extreme right, piloted by a Genoese renegade, who knew the soundings of every foot of the gulf of Lepanto as an astronomer knows the stars, boldly dashed through a narrow and intricate passage between two coral reefs, over which the sea was even then breaking, and assailed the Venetians in flank, while Uluch Ali, rapidly extending toward the left, endeavored to turn the Christian right. Foiled in this by his adversary, the descendant of a long line of distinguished admirals, and himself the most experienced of the Christian commanders, the redoubtable corsair, who well deserved the name afterward bestowed upon him by the Sultan, of *Al Kitch*, or *The Scimitar*, made directly for the Maltese galleys, which during the maneuvering

necessary to prevent the right flank from being turned, had become widely separated from their consorts, and sinking some of them (and disabling others, carried off their largest vessels in triumph. Then passing through the line and attacking it in rear, he forced Don Alvaro de Bazan, with all his strength, to hasten to the relief of the out-numbered and overpowered Genoese, whose vessels, sorely beset on all sides by the Algerines, were fast falling into infidel hands.

While such was the success of the Turks on the left, on the right, where they had commenced the fight under such favorable auspices, fortune was preparing to set her face against them; for the *proreditore*, far from being dismayed at the approach of his enemies through a channel which his own pilots had told him was impracticable, ordered his flanking squadron to make a half-wheel to the left, in readiness to receive them; while he himself, with his remaining squadrons, advanced, in unbroken line, to attack Mehemed Sirocco, who had opened a tremendous fire on his front. For three long hours the battle was carried on, in this quarter, in the most vindictive spirit by both parties, while the old lion of St. Mark, restlessly impelled by the breeze to and fro, above Barbarigo's head, glared fiercely down upon the crocodile, whose distended jaws served as a beak for the Egyptian viceroy's galley. The fight between the flag-ships was sustained with equal valor on both sides, and each admiral was gallantly supported by all the vessels of his command; but Barbarigo, falling to the deck, pierced through the eye by an arrow, the crews of his vessels became disheartened, and, disregarding the remonstrances and threats of their officers, prepare to strike their flags to the Egyptians. The cry for a surrender has passed from ship to ship, and, in a few moments, on the left, on the extreme right, the cross will cease to fly in presence of the crescent. What hope then of saving the Christian centre? "Christ will descend to save his people!" cries an Italian friar, who, holding aloft the crucifix, opposes his single person to the hosts of Egyptians now pouring aboard of their fancied prize—the Venetian flag-ship. A hundred arquebuses are levelled at his breast, and a hundred scimitars flash above his head; but lo! unscathed, he still remains, erect, waving the holy symbol high in air. Encouraged by the miracle, the Christians now furiously turned upon their assailants, while the Turks, seized with mortal terror, first waver, then fly! Sirocco and his chief captains nobly endeavoring to rally them, are either slain or desperately wounded, and victory at last declares in favor of the Venetians.

The centre vessels of the Turks, opening to the right and left, and pulling at full speed by the galliasses, whose broadside batteries made sad havoc among them as they passed, now formed in close order, and steered for the Christian centre, from which, when the infidel drew near, a single galley, having carved upon its bow the armorial bearings of the House of Austria, rowed forth, and, in token of defiance, fired a blank cartridge in the air, as in the late rebellion of the Moors of Granada, which Don Juan had brought to a termination so glorious for himself and his country, when hostile forces met, a solitary Spanish volunteer was wont to ride to the front of his command to dare to single combat the Moorish knight who appeared as the leader of the opposite party. Stung to the quick by the *bravado*, the impetuous Ali bore up at once for Don Juan, and, as his vessel was under full headway when she struck the *real*, the bow of the latter was severely injured by the collision, and Don Juan, who was standing on the fore-castle at the time, must have been crushed thereby had not an old seaman picked him up and carried him in his arms as far aft as the fifth bench of rowers. Ali's galley felt the shock from stem to stern, and his officers and men suffered fearfully from the fire of the *real*, whose defenders were also fast falling under the deadly aim of the Turks. To right and left now, along the whole line the battle raged with terrific fury. The roar of the artillery was incessant, and heard for many miles, and volley after volley of small arms sounded the death-knell of hundreds of gallant soldiers and seamen both of the Turks and of the Christians. The Marquis of Santa Cruz, occupied, as we have seen, with Uluch Ali, could render no assistance to Don Juan; while the Turkish reserve was fully engaged, it appears probable, in preventing the galliasses from falling upon Ali's rear; for upon no other hypothesis can we account for our not hearing anything of it at this most important juncture when the addition of a few fine ships to the Turkish centre must inevitably have turned the scale against the Christians, and caused the defeat of that portion of their fleet upon which the safety of the whole depended; for the battle had now become a *meté* wherein everything hung upon the number and strength of the contending vessels and the courage, endurance, and discipline of their crews. In such a conflict the great point was to keep the head of one's galley ever pointed towards the foe and its crew well in hand, in readiness to board or to repel boarders, as opportunity might offer or occasion require. If a vessel became disabled in her motive or steering power, straightway she was rammed by several enemies at once, and went to the bottom with all on board; or firebrands or burning darts were thrown at her from every direction, and in an instant she was all ablaze, her men either perishing miserably in the flames or jumping overboard to be despatched by the sweeps of some hostile galley. Here was seen a Christian vessel, her decks covered with the dead and the dying, whose flag was being lowered by unchristian hands; there a Turkish galleon, with battered sides and scuppers running blood, borne off in triumph under the banner of Venice or Castile. Ere long, however, the fleets were so enveloped in smoke that these piteous spectacles were no longer visible; yet the noise of the cannonade continued, intermingled with that of falling masts and spars, the crash of colliding vessels, and the fierce cries of the combatants of "Down with the unbelievers!" "Strike for Christ and the Virgin!" and ever and anon was borne upon the breeze the triumphal shout of the vengeful Venetian—"No quarter to the flying Turk! Remember Famagusta!"

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We learn that the Navy Department proposes to fit out a vessel to survey Behring's Straits next spring. It is also very probable that an Arctic expedition will be fitted out, unless our difficulty with Spain necessitates a change in these plans.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK and family have taken apartments in the St. Cloud Hotel for the winter.

A TELEGRAM from Paris announces the death of the famous Algerian chief, Abd-el-Kader.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1873.

Office, No. 39 Park Row, New York.
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The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

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OFFICERS' SAVINGS.

WE endeavored last week to extract from the general financial depression and widespread commercial gloom some substantial rays of comfort for those whom we may call our special constituents—the officers of the Army and Navy. These, though they may be debarred by their profession and the salutary precedents of military service from sharing in the gains of commerce by active participation in the hazards and profits of trade, are yet, though insufficiently paid, at least removed from the many chances of loss which invariably accompany commercial ventures. It is a law which cannot be escaped that the higher the rate of interest one obtains for his money the greater the risk, and it may be said also that the trades and professions which are the most remunerative are those in which the percentage of failure is far higher than the percentage of success. Wall street is a field of battle which has seen more men put hors de combat than even did Waterloo or Gettysburg or Sedan. And as in trade and finance, so also in the professions of law and medicine, is it true that the mass either fail, or win only a meagre success, and a small residue only is fortunate enough to snatch the brilliant prizes of which all men hear, while the dead and wounded make no public sign or are soon forgotten.

We fear, however, and indeed know, that there are officers, stimulated by a laudable desire for the accumulation of money for those dependent on them, who caught the spirit of those who would make money easily, and have reaped in consequence the bitter fruit of partial or total loss. The railway bonds which JAY COOKE & Co. so energetically pressed upon the market have not unnaturally found buyers among officers who were tempted by the inducement of a high rate of interest promised, and felt assured by the great reputation of the sellers. We hope that these bonds may ultimately prove of value, but we feel sure that we should be raising only vain hopes if we encouraged any holder to believe that they will speedily rise to their par value or become a source of income to their holders. It may seem like sending out a cry of warning after the danger has been reached, to declare that it is unwise for any one who needs the income of his money to put it where that income is subject to more than usual risk, and that experience teaches us that there is much more than usual risk in the bonds of a projected and unfinished railroad whose future business is matter of doubt and whose completion even no one can safely predicate. But this has been the ground we have always taken with such officers as have asked us for advice in regard to investment, and more than once we have felt it our duty to return to an officer money which he has requested us to invest for him in securities in which we could not feel confidence, or which we did not regard as a wise purchase for a gentleman who was outside of business, unable to take advantage of the turns of the market, as a skilful operator would, and who wished only for a sure return, and thought here he would have it and yet obtain a higher rate of interest than more conservative securities offered.

Officers of the Army and Navy dependent on their pay, if by close economy they are able to save something out of it—as indeed few are—of course

desire to put their savings where they will realize the most that can be obtained from them; but we would urge upon such the wisdom of first seeking sound security, not high rates of interest. Rather let them distrust the flattering inducements held out by offerers of bonds which are to draw more than the average rate, remembering, as we have said, that the risk is pretty surely in proportion to the rate.

We some time ago took occasion to advise officers with families generally to lay out their first savings in the purchase of a homestead. That is something that no financial panic can take the bottom out of. But we are aware that many officers cannot hope for years to come to avail themselves of the advantages of a permanent home; that they must be wanderers, moving their household goods hither and thither as the powers at Washington may determine, to set them up now in the East and now in the farthest West, and such may not see their way clear to the purchase of house or land. Let these then give over all illusions of extraordinary profit on their money, and prefer the soundness of a Government or good State bond to the dangers of one paying a higher interest.

FOR four years and more the Spanish volunteers in Cuba, while pleasing themselves with the contemplation of another purpose, have really been laboring, and laboring more effectually than the Cuban insurgents, to separate Cuba from Spain. They seem to be drawing near the accomplishment of this end; forcing upon us at last the unwelcome task of compelling an observance in Cuba of those obligations to law, to decency, to humanity, to international obligations which Spain, with the best of good will toward us, is powerless to enforce. Two years ago we called attention to the fact that the mob-controlled Spanish authorities in Cuba were liable at any moment to be driven into some act that would involve us inextricably, except by the sword, with Spain. Nothing but the forbearance of our Government has postponed the entanglement, which we have no doubt is sure to come, if it is not upon us already. The seizure of the *Virginia* has been followed by the summary execution of her passengers and crew, some of whom were unmistakably American in their nationality, and Americans who had not put their lives to forfeit under any recognized code of international law. Without trial, and with an indecent haste that was meant to make trial or protest impossible, these men have been summarily shot. This is the newspaper announcement; it only remains to verify it by official report to compel prompt action on the part of our Government. We wish the announcement might prove untrue, but it so accords with Cuban precedents that we are not disposed to doubt it.

Its verification will force us to choose at once between allowing the sanctity of the American flag to be violated at will by the irresponsible mob that rules Cuba in spite of Spain, and enforcing the just punishment of these Cuban butchers even at the cost of war. It is too late to enter into nice discussions of the real status of the *Virginia*. If the report thus far received is to be accepted, she bore the American flag, and it is an insult to our nationality to even condemn the vessel without a formal adjudication upon her case, much more to so summarily execute her crew, without allowing even an opportunity of inquiry into their case. But the situation is too grave to speak of it hastily, and there can be no question that its gravity is fully comprehended by our authorities, for whose action the Army and Navy will watch with interest, prepared for any result.

As to the question of the status of the *Virginia* it is well to remember, meanwhile, that as far back as August, 1871, the very Spanish vessel, the *Tornado*, by which she was at last seized, menaced her seizure in the neutral port of Aspinwall in such manner that the American consul there, Mr. PERRY, interposing energetically, declared that her papers were in due form and the *Virginia* a bona fide American vessel, which must not be touched by the Spanish naval authorities on any pretext whatsoever.

This position of the consul was subsequently approved by the American minister, General HURLBUT, at Bogota, after having looked into the proof of the nationality of the vessel furnished by the

consul. General HURLBUT's despatch of the 27th of September, 1871, lays down the principle of international law involved, very much in the terms used recently by the British Government and press in the case of the capture of the steamer *Deerhound*, just after she had made several successful landings of cargoes for the Carlists upon the coast of Spain: "I suppose," wrote the American minister, "that the *Virginus* has been used by the Cuban revolutionists and their friends, although I have no report about her. This, of course, entitles the Spanish navy to capture her, if they can, in Spanish waters, and in the act of contraband. It gives, however, no right to examine, detain or in any way molest the ship on the high seas, or in a neutral port." This action of consul and minister was reported to the State Department, and must have been approved, for after that, in June, 1872, she was accorded the protection of our Government by Commander A. V. REID, in the *Kansas*. Since then, too, the *Virginus* has been recognized as an American vessel by the American consul at Kingston, even as late as her last exit from that port—recognized upon precisely the same footing as all other American merchant vessels.

THE death of another prominent graduate of the Military Academy is reported, but one in whose honor no official order will take its place upon the record. WILLIAM J. HARDEE, who was born in the State of Georgia about the year 1819, and was graduated at the Academy in 1838, died at Wytheville, Va., on the morning of November 6. As a cavalry officer in our service, General HARDEE did gallant service in the war with Mexico, winning special honor and promotion in the affair of the 24th of March, 1847, at Medellin, near Vera Cruz; that of the 20th of August following, at San Augustin, at the battle of Molino del Rey, and the capture of the city of Mexico. After the war he compiled and published the tactics which bear his name, and which were adopted in our service and held their place until their author's withdrawal from it to take part in the rebellion, led to the substitution of CASEY's tactics. In 1856 HARDEE was appointed commandant of cadets and instructor of cavalry, artillery, and infantry tactics at West Point. During the war he did good service to the Confederacy, rising to the rank of lieutenant-general. The remains of the deceased were removed to his home at Selma, Ala., where they were met at the depot by a great concourse of citizens and conveyed to his residence. The stores were closed, business was suspended, and the people united in honoring the dead. The funeral services took place at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th, when another procession escorted the body to the church, which was packed with people, hundreds remaining in the street, unable to gain admittance. After the services at the church the procession reformed and marched to the cemetery, and the body was consigned to the tomb. The bells were tolled during the day. The funeral procession was the largest ever witnessed in Alabama.

THE literature of courts-martial orders is sometimes amusing as well as instructive, as witness the following:

Specification 2—In this that he, Sergeant John Donovan, Company L, Third Cavalry, after being ordered by First Lieutenant Thomas Wilhelm, adjutant Eighth Infantry, to dismount, and after his horse was turned over to Private Valentine Murbach, Company L, Third Cavalry, with instructions not to let said Donovan have said horse, did take said horse away from said Murbach and remount, and did, when ordered by the said Lieutenant Wilhelm to come to him, put his horse upon a full run, and at the same time, in the most grossly disrespectful manner, turn in his saddle toward the said Lieutenant Wilhelm, with a grin upon his face, and putting his thumb to his nose, express his utter disregard and contempt of said order. This at or near Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., on or about July 4, 1873.

It does not prove very amusing, however, to the disrespectful sergeant in this case, as he will have leisure to reflect while he serves out his sentence of imprisonment at hard labor for four months, and then returns to the ranks to experience further of the straits to which John Barleycorn reduces his too faithful friends.

THE funeral services of the late Brigadier-General DELAFIELD took place November 7, at Trinity church, New York, the Rev. Drs. DIX, OGILBY, WASHBURN, and GALLAUDET officiating. The attendance included a large number of friends of the deceased in civil and military life. The Navy was represented by Vice-Admiral ROWAN. Two soldiers of the Engineer Corps accompanied the remains

from Washington as a body guard. Upon their arrival in New York the body was placed in the vestibule of the church. A silver plate on the casket had the following inscription: "Brigadier-General RICHARD DELAFIELD, U. S. A., who died November 5, 1873. Aged 75."

The cortege was formed at two o'clock in the vestry of the church and proceeded to the vestibule in the following order: Pall bearers, Generals BRANNAN, NEWTON, TOWER, GILLMORE, ABBOT, and WEBB. Two brothers of the deceased appeared as chief mourners. At the conclusion of the services, which were of a simple though impressive character, the body was conveyed to Greenwood cemetery. The official order, which we publish elsewhere, bears appropriate testimony to the character and services of the deceased soldier.

THE *Allgemeine Militarzeitung*, at the close of a series of articles on the use of pigeons as letter-carriers and the importance of their use in modern warfare, calls attention to the fact that the events of the Franco-Prussian war have demonstrated that even large and well-armed fortifications may find themselves cut off from all communication with the outside world. Metz and Paris were examples of this, and the absolute want of communication, which prevented a concurrence of action, or agreement as to the operations to be made, is to be regarded as the main reason for the final capitulation of the Rhine army. Had they been acquainted with the value of the carrier pigeons before the war, our contemporary argues, and established a mail-route between these two important fortresses, the communication between them would have remained unbroken, and the issue of the whole campaign perhaps less unfavorable for the French. In view of the important services rendered by the winged letter-carriers, even in their imperfect organization, during the siege of Paris, the French government, at the suggestion of General RAGOU, has determined to establish pigeon stations in most of the French forts. In the Jardin d'Acclimatation at Paris several thousand trained pigeons are housed the broods of which will be distributed among the various forts as soon as possible. The recognition of the importance of the use of pigeons as letter-carriers is not confined to France. Germany has established a central depot at Berlin, under the direction of Dr. BODINUS, and post-stations at Cologne, Metz, and Strasburg. Should satisfactory results follow here, pigeon stations will be established at all the Prussian forts.

AFTER trial of a great number of new models of fire-arms for the French army all have been rejected but two—the one invented by a captain of artillery, GRAS, and the other by M. BEAUMONT, who is the inventor of the infantry rifle of the army of Holland. To these two arms the choice is now narrowed, and a large number of each system for the final or definitive trial between them are to be made so that the test may be thorough. Both systems are based upon capacity for transformation into the Chassepot with the creation of a new gun. The advantages in both systems, whether of the new or the transformed piece, are: 1. The use of the metallic cartridge. 2. The addition of an automatic extractor. 3. The shortening of time in loading. 4. Increase of initial velocity and of range.

A PARIS despatch to the *Herald*, October 24, says: Marshal Bazaine's trial still continues, and the testimony elicited against him is so damaging that the general opinion of the army is that Bazaine will be sentenced to death, though the Committee of Pardons, or the king, as the case may be, will commute his sentence into degradation. I do not think myself that such will be the sentence, for it would act as an apotheosis of Gambetta and the Tours government—a consummation to which the military judges are not likely to lend themselves. I persist in thinking that the sentence will be one of simple dismissal for incompetency, and that the court will contrive in its finding to censure Gambetta's operations equally with those of the Marshal. However that may be, Bazaine is already judged by public opinion—and that on his own confession—as guilty of having sacrificed Metz and its 140,000 soldiers to political considerations. He has admitted that he did not consider the government of Tours as a lawful government, and was resolved to hold no terms with it. In other words, he was determined that Metz should capitulate rather than be saved by republican aid. As the Duke of An-

male pertinently remarked, "Those are strange principles for a soldier. If in your eyes the republican government had no existence, surely France existed." But to this the Marshal simply shrugged his shoulders. He is very well satisfied with himself, and has produced a letter from Napoleon III. proving that the Emperor was quite satisfied, too. Apparently it is a principle with Bonapartists that victories are only good when they come from Napoleonic hands, and that if once the Emperor be beaten it is the duty of all his generals to be vanquished too, to prove their loyalty.

A DINNER was recently given to Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., now abroad, at the Café Grand Véfour, in the Palais Royal, Paris, by Mr. George F. Tyler, of Philadelphia. The dinner, says the *American Register*, "was served in the large hall, rich with the decorations of the time of Egalité, heavy, elaborate, ornate, gilded, and it exhausted the resources of Véfour art, which is saying a good deal. Mr. Tyler presided, with General Ingalls in the seat of honor. Twenty-five guests were present: Ex-Governor John T. Hoffman, of New York; General Daniel Tyler, who graduated from West Point fifty-four years ago, and looks as active and bright as a sous-lieutenant; Major-General H. G. Wright, who commanded the Sixth Army Corps after Sedgwick was killed; General Cullum, General J. B. Kiddoo, and General Devin, of the Army; General Myer, who has charge of the Weather Bureau in the War Department, and is called "Old Probabilities"; Colonel Cook, of the Sixth Cavalry; Colonel Wickham Hoffman, of our legation; General J. Meredith Read, Jr., consul-general to France and Algeria; Mr. Harjes, of Drexel, Harjes & Co.; Mr. Munroe, of Munroe & Co.; Mr. Goolwin, of Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York; Dr. Pratt; A. J. Antelo, of Philadelphia; W. H. Huntington, of the New York Tribune; Dr. Spencer, Mr. Dawey, Mr. Randall, Mr. Fotherall, and others. After the dinner there was a disposition to oratory, beginning with a toast to General Ingalls, which received all the honors, and was responded to in an address worthy, in its brevity, of General Grant's best efforts. Then came an earnest, sprightly speech from General Tyler, who spoke of West Point fifty years ago, and did not fear Cæsarism. General Kiddoo was summoned to speak about the Army, which he did in the happiest manner; and after it Governor Hoffman made a capital address, brief, earnest, and witty, which somehow or other led to a speech from Mr. Huntington on the press. An agreeable feature of Mr. Huntington's remarks was that he made no allusion to the press. His speech was the gem of the oratory, in every way the best of the evening, brilliant and witty. There was a tide of speeches, averaging about a minute or two each, running along to midnight, and catching up Mr. Harjes, General Myer, General Cullum, Mr. Munroe, and the rest, who escaped as best they could. General Read proposed the health of Mr. Washburn, to which Colonel Hoffman responded. The Colonel also replied in a speech, happy in tone and judicious in brevity, to a toast in honor of the President." General Ingalls, we learn, is preparing to go to Egypt this winter, in company with General Kiddoo and ex-Governor Hoffman, returning early in the spring.

MR. J. B. CONKLIN, attorney at law, residing in Cincinnati, thinks that injustice has been done him by a paragraph which appeared in the JOURNAL in regard to the illegal fees taken by him for collecting a pension. It would appear that Mr. Conklin has become involved in a dispute with the U. S. Circuit Court on a question of constitutional law, in which dispute he finds himself at some disadvantage, owing to a long established prejudice in favor of the dicta of courts as opposed to the arguments of attorneys. Mr. Conklin offers the following explanation: "In June last I was nominally fined (and execution of sentence suspended) by the U. S. Circuit Court of the Southern District of Ohio for a technical violation of the law of July 8, 1870, in relation to charging an excessive pension fee. You published in your widely circulated journal the fact of the fine, without any explanation of the mitigating circumstances. The facts were these: In July, 1869, the U. S. District Court of Louisville, Ky., decided that there was no law to limit the attorney fees for procuring pensions in a certain class of cases. Shortly afterwards I made a certain contract to procure a very difficult father's pension (which fell under the class excepted). I supposed at the time that the case would require a special act of Congress, and in fact it did require two trips to Washington and considerable expense, all of which I bore myself, besides advanced money to the applicant otherwise. But before the claim was allowed the act of 1870 was passed, thus interfering with my contract, as by that act the money would all be sent to the applicant, except \$9.70, unless I made a new contract. I was forced to make and file a contract for \$25, for my own safety, or run the risk of losing all advanced, etc. Therefore, reserving the old contract, we made a new one; but the applicant was honest enough to come in my office and pay me as per agreement, but afterwards was induced to arrest me without notice of dissatisfaction."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

ALL ABOUT CHARLEY.

Dear Mr. Editor,

CHARLEY takes "The Army and Navy," as he calls it. I don't like to hear a great man called *Charlie*; do you? So I write his name out as he looks, masculine and decided. Clara always writes it *Charlie*, but then *she's* only his sister, and not very long from school, and can hardly be expected to have serious views of life, you see—and reads it pretty carefully, and so do I; that is to say, the marriages and deaths, the orders that have the names of people we know, and a good deal of the correspondence. I don't care for the militia news, or the naval intelligence, or the editorials. I suppose some people do, you know, but I mean I don't. And of course in this way, and in hearing officers talk as they drop in to call, and by having been nearly five years in the Army—only think! we will be married five years next month!—I have come to know a good deal about military matters. (When I say so, Charley says, "Think you know, my dear." He will call me "My dear" when he wants to make a little fun of me.) But there are some things I don't understand, and when I ask Charley, he says, "There are some things, you know, that no fellow ever can find out." But that's slang, and I don't like slang. And so I thought I would like to ask you, and when I asked Charley if I might write to you about it, he said, "You're a little goose;" but I'm not a little goose, and I will write to you, and if you answer my questions, or print my letter so that somebody else may answer them, he will see that I am not a little goose, and I know he doesn't think I am, anyhow.

It seemed to me that may be Patrick Costigan, whose wonderful campaigns in Carolina excited my admiration, and who ought to be the next brigadier-general at the very least, and I hope when a vacancy happens, will be one, if they don't make Charley, as they would, if they only knew him as well as I do, for you can't think how brave he is, and how hard he fought in the Rebellion, and what a perfectly fearful time he had mustering in volunteers, and how his accounts got all mixed up—and I believe they're not quite straight yet—and that was when I first met him, and he's only a captain now, that is if I don't find somebody I think still more ought to have it and I like better—then Mr. Costigan. I mean—and Charley says he will be promoted. Mr. Costigan, you know, when his turn comes, and that's a comfort, would be able to explain some of it at least.

And then, besides, I thought, may be, if I should write you a letter, some other lady might do so also, and we might after a while compare experiences, for Army ladies have experiences that the gentlemen who make the regulations never think of, and perhaps we might be able to help each other along by printing receipts, or ways of making knick-knacks, or something, don't you know; and so, now and then you could publish something really useful.

But this letter is so long, and, besides, I don't know whether you will print it or answer it or not, that I think I won't ask any questions this time. I am, dear Mr. Editor, very truly yours, MARY C.

P. S.—If you do print this, and anybody should ask you my full name, please don't tell them, for I don't think Charley would like that, and, besides, I shouldn't.

We can assure our correspondent that her letter is a most welcome relief from the current discussions on the subject of "Desertion," "The Company Fund," "Torpedoes," and the like. We certainly do object to hearing a great man called *Charlie*—unless, indeed his name should happen to be Charley, as for example, Charlemagne. As to the JOURNAL, we must perhaps excuse our correspondent if she does not care for our editorials, but then was it quite kind for her to tell us so? Are not editorials essential to the conduct of any well-ordered newspaper, and with what heart can we be expected to write them now? And is it not just possible that her neglect to read them may have something to do with the doubt expressed by "Charley" as to her knowledge of military matters—though we think that under any circumstances it was so brutal for him to say what he did about it, that we must decline to commit ourselves on the subject of the brigadier-generalship.—[ED. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.]

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN WINT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I notice in your issue of October 11, 1873, you have an extract from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, relative to what you are pleased to call "the recent case of abuse of authority by an officer of the Fourth United States Cavalry."

Your English contemporary evidently derived his false impressions from your misrepresentation of all the facts in the case. I do not suppose you had the proper data upon which to base your first editorial, for I cannot believe that you would, knowingly, work such an injury to an officer of the Army.

I write this, not for the purpose of raising a discussion, for that I will not engage in, but simply to state a few facts in the case, in order that their publication may, in a slight degree, repair the injustice done an officer, and the injury wrought the service.

When Company L, Fourth United States Cavalry, was stationed at Fort Richardson, Texas, in 1871, this man, Private Patrick Murry, would have been tried for worthlessness by a previous company commander, but

on the 9th day of October, 1871, there came up a fearful storm of wind and rain, which destroyed, among other things, the records of the company; hence the charges could not be sustained and were withdrawn.

Captain Wint took command of the company last February, and Murry had served with it about four years, and never had accompanied it on a scout or expedition until after Captain Wint took command. He made it an invariable practice to get drunk in order that he might be left in the guard house. At the time Captain Wint was put in arrest the company was under marching orders, and Private Patrick Murry had been going on his usual drunks.

Being a shoemaker by trade, he earned a great deal more money by his trade than he drew from the government, and since a court-martial cannot take more money from a man than the Government gives him, Private Murry always had plenty of money with which to buy liquor, and he was not a miser when that commodity was in the market. His trade enabled him to live "above the law."

In regard to your comments upon the trial itself, it is very evident that you know nothing about the evidence in the case. If you can procure a copy of it, or by any other means get to read it, I think your sense of right will show you that you have not only wronged one officer, but that through your instrumentality your contemporary has cast a severe reflection upon every officer in the United States service.

In your issue of last summer, the date of which I do not remember, you quoted what you called the finding of the court, but instead of that, near as I remember, it actually was the specification to the first charge. This of course was an accident, but it was a serious accident, for the impression created by it upon the public mind was a very false one.

By referring to the finding of the court, you will see that Captain Wint was acquitted of everything in the specifications that attributed cruelty or inhumanity to his conduct. If you will look over the evidence you will also see that there is not the least thing in it to convey the impression that his conduct was cruel or inhuman.

In regard to that portion of the specification, first charge, which sets forth the fact that Captain Wint would not allow Private Murry to go to the hospital, if you examine the evidence of the post surgeon, a man strongly prejudiced against Captain Wint, and upon whose statement the charges and specifications were based, you will find that he could give no testimony whatever, nor was there any evidence to produce, showing that Murry had been injured, had suffered, or was still suffering from cruel or inhuman treatment by Captain Wint. The truth of the matter is, that after being released Private Patrick Murry got on another drunk, committed a nuisance in his bed in the afternoon of the day following his release, was taken to the guard house, staid there all night, and in the morning was taken to the hospital with something very nearly resembling the delirium tremens, and in which condition, the evidence will show, he had frequently been seen before.

But this is enough to show you the character of the soldier and the nature of the evidence in the case.

That the punishment was arbitrary, I confess, and will not discuss that point. The court sentenced Captain Wint to be reprimanded for it. That it was in the least cruel or inhuman, I deny, and "I know whereof I speak" for I am well acquainted with all the facts and circumstances of the case.

Private Patrick Murry was not one of the *élite* of the Army, nor was he one of those "young men of spirit—the very ones required in the Army;" [This is General Augur's language.—EDITOR.] but he was a vagabond and a disgrace to the uniform which he wore.

The court consisted of officers high in rank and long in the service, gentlemen who have always scrupulously regarded their oaths, and you have indirectly accused them of perjury. [This is absurd. The only accusation against these officers we have published is the official order for which General Augur is responsible and not we.—EDITOR.]

And now, it seems to me, that a journal, devoted to the interests of the service, as yours professes to be, should be sure that there is just cause before commencing an attack upon an officer of the Army, and causing reflections to be cast upon all of them.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
A. E. WOOD, Second Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry.
KERRVILLE, TEXAS, October 30, 1873.

Our only knowledge of the case of Captain Wint was obtained from the official order of General Augur, approving the proceedings and findings of the court-martial. If this was not the proper data upon which to base comment on the case, where were we to look for such data? It is true that we knew "nothing about the evidence in the case;" we only knew that with that evidence before them the court-martial found Captain Wint guilty of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and that General Augur came to the conclusion that he was further guilty of what "these proceedings so clearly show to have been a cruel, illegal, and unnecessary punishment of a soldier in his command." This is the General's own language.

It is true that we quoted (in our issue of July 6, 1873) the specification of the first charge, but we first altered it, so as to make it conform to the finding of the court, striking out all of which they did not find the accused guilty. There was no accident in this, and no false impression was conveyed by it. The court found Captain Wint guilty of precisely what was stated in the specification as published in the JOURNAL. We think if our correspondent will stop to consider these facts he will see that if any wrong has been done to Captain Wint, it has not been by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which

merely published extracts from the official order in his case, with comments based upon that order. The question reduces itself, in short, to a difference of opinion between our correspondent and others on the one hand, and General Augur, ourselves, and others on the other hand, as to whether the punishment inflicted upon Private Murry was or was not "cruel and inhuman," no dispute existing as to what the punishment was, the finding of the court settling that question. Our correspondent seems to think that the worthless character of Private Murry gave justification for his illegal punishment. General Augur, whose experience as an officer extends through thirty years, holds on the contrary that "the legal means of restraining and punishing bad men in the service, if administered with firmness and consistency, are quite sufficient for the purpose of an efficient discipline, as the condition of the best companies will show." We agree with General Augur entirely in this opinion, as well as in the opinion he further expresses, that "any officer who exceeds them through impatience or whim, or to carry out some pet theory, not only becomes a violator of law and order himself, but his conduct reacts disparagingly upon the whole Army."

If our correspondent will refer to the record he will see that this is all that we have at any time said. If he does not agree with us we can only regret it, and must still hold to our own opinion. At the same time we are very glad to have this opportunity to show the provocation which tempted into an error of judgment so excellent an officer as the testimony of his brother officers and the official record shows Captain Wint to be.

Another letter in his defence comes to us from an officer of the Eleventh Infantry, but its extreme length makes its publication difficult, though we should have published it in spite of that, rather than seem disposed to do injustice to Captain Wint, had not the receipt of the above letter made this unnecessary.—[EDITOR ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.]

COMPANY SAVINGS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Regulations have long required that after the expenses of the bakery are deducted from the savings on the flour-ration the remainder shall be equally divided between the post and regimental funds. The post fund is chiefly devoted, especially at the smaller posts, to the purchase of reading matter: the regimental fund to the support of a regimental band and library. These last may be very worthy objects to those who receive benefit from them, but to the companies that are permanently detached from headquarters—as is the case with three-fourths of the artillery—they have not the most remote interest, and this compulsory division of their flour-savings is not only an injury but an injustice.

The Council book of a single company post will give a sufficient illustration of the fact. It shows that for several years the post has been taxed annually to an average amount, of over forty dollars, and that the post fund, of equal amount, has provided with difficulty a limited number of weekly and monthly journals—to procure which, outside contributions have occasionally been called for. The library, consisting of some 300 volumes, one-half of which are entirely without interest to the men, has for several years had no additions except by donations of books of little use to the donors, or others; and it shows plainly that it is in sure process of being read to death without visible hope of recovery. In such cases as this the regimental tax is a decided wrong to companies whose isolation and want of means require every cent that belongs to them legally to be expended for their direct benefit. The several companies at regimental headquarters are certainly able to provide their own books and music without the exercise of so mistaken a generosity on the part of their less favored comrades. WHY NOT.

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The article in your JOURNAL of the 8th inst., giving an account of the recent trial by the Navy Department of the Gatling gun, and metallic cartridges made by the United States Cartridge Company, states that "the usual tests for penetration, fouling and accuracy, showed these cartridges to be fully up to the standard, while in point of reliability, and certainty of effective action, the result is thought to be unprecedented."

The article farther states that "out of 100,000 cartridges tested, forty-six failed to act effectively, and eighty-five showed rupture of the metal," showing that one in 2,174 failed to act effectively, and one in 1,176 split in the body of the shell. Not wishing in any way to detract from the high degree of excellence attained by other manufacturers of cartridges, but for the purpose of giving an idea for a standard of comparison, I beg to state that The Union Metallic Cartridge Co. have for several years past been constantly manufacturing metallic cartridges for the Russian Government, and have also made many millions for other governments.

In the year 1868, while making cartridges for the Russian Government, 10,000 cartridges were fired under the inspection of their officers without a single failure in any way, every cartridge firing promptly, and no flaws nor defects found, though every shell was carefully inspected after firing. In our regular manufacture for the Russian Government, their rules for inspection have been to fire one cartridge from every one hundred once to test the certainty of fire, and to load and fire one from each 1,000 ten times for the purpose of testing

the strength and durability of the shells. During such inspection on the last contract, thirty two thousand seven hundred and (32,720) cartridges were fired without a miss-fire or showing any defect in the shells. In addition to the above on our present contract, this company have been manufacturing cartridges for the Russian Government at the rate of 25,000 per day and subject to the same inspection as named above, and for the last four months, not one miss-fire has occurred.

These cartridges are made with a turned or folded head, reinforce inside cup, and with the Berdan anvil; and I have the authority of the Russian officers for stating that in all their trials these cartridges have been subjected to, an instance of breaking or cracking at the head of the cartridge has never been known out of the many millions they have used in practice, and in actual service in the field, a large number of which have been used in the Gatling guns. As a further evidence of other good qualities of cartridges manufactured on this system, 10,450 cartridges that had been under water several days and remained in water in the Iowa five weeks, were afterwards fired and only three miss-fires occurred in the 10,450.

This company have recently furnished 509,000 cartridges to the U. S. Government, during the inspection of which several thousands were fired without a single miss-fire or a single defect being shown. I enclose herewith copies of certificates confirming facts above stated and showing that the standard for reliability and certainty of effective action has already been established very high, and was not equalled by the cartridges used in the recent experiment of the Navy Department.

A. C. HOBBS.

BRIDGEPORT, November 12, 1873.

Accompanying this letter are copies of official reports, which fully substantiate the statements made by Mr. Hobbs. Among them is one taken from the Russian inspector's report from February 22 to April 10, 1871, as follows:

There have been fired in our regular work 20,720 cartridges without one miss-fire, and 1,200 re-loaded ten times, making 32,720 without a miss-fire in the inspection of 2,000,000.

The bark *Freya*, from New York for Cronstadt, with 3,645,120 cartridges aboard for the Russian Government, made by this company, was damaged in a gale, had the deck stove in, and was abandoned at sea. She was found by the steamer *Bow*, from Liverpool, partly full of water, pumped out and towed to the port of New York, arriving April, 1871. A large part of this ammunition had been under water five weeks. The whole was taken out and returned to this factory, the wet paper boxes removed, and 10,450 of the cartridges fired, proving that they were uninjured.

[EDITOR ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.]

THE CLUB QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In a circular dated 1st May, 1873, a number of highly respectable gentlemen forming a committee of managers of the Army and Navy Club, invited attention of the officers of the united services to the object for which their association was brought to life. This document—which the sultry condition of the atmosphere in this part of our beloved country renders refreshing—includes, by inference, to the prosperity of the club, it being stated that "circumstances guarantee its permanence," and then, after uttering the benevolent wish that "every officer, . . . wherever stationed, should become a member," modestly affirms that the "initiation fee was originally established at fifty dollars, for the purpose of making the burden of the support of the club . . . fall as light as possible upon officers not resident," etc., etc. In other words, that Lieutenant Pydyntose, of the Cavalry, whose ambrosial curls have for three years past been a source of envy to all the Indians in Arizona, should help to pay rent, gas bills, waiters, and what not, for the benefit of those who, while lounging in club parlors, in club arm-chairs, read of the subalterns' exploits in club newspapers. Besides, Mr. P. does not warble "Gotham, Gotham, my happy home." In the words of the member of Congress from his district, "The snort of the iron horse, sir, has never yet been heard on the prairies," where *fen Pydyntose dwells!* It may be eminently proper that the War Department should allow P. to take a few months' leave, even though his sojourn in the city by the sea be of that duration—just long enough to find his way beneath the portals of his famous club, where his peculiarly constructed garments (the chef d'œuvre of the New Tobolsk Schneider) will be stared at by gorgeously arrayed grandees who draw forage for horses they have never owned. P., whose duties require him to be mounted quite as much as if he were an A. D. C., while absent on leave can't get any forage for his horses—his own property. The War Department is *very* economical nowadays, isn't it? Saw-thing, who makes witty remarks about P.'s garments and the color of his hands, is one of the general's aides, and, as such, draws about three times as much lucre as P. does, for the latter's half pay begins about as soon as he reaches the States, after having spent thirty days of time and money in travelling.

And now comes Additional Second Lieutenant Gosling (class of 1872) greeting: "I am a member of that club, sir, and find no fault with the fee. I wish Congress would increase our pay though, as I still owe for my uniform."

To which the adjutant, who has been senior first lieutenant since Five Forks:

"All very well, Mr. Gosling; but when you have been a sub for a dozen years, and have achieved half as many babes, you will be apt to think thrice ere you give a third of a month's pay for the privilege of being called a member of a club whose register may not see your signature twice in your lifetime."

"Bedad! it 'ud be small loss to the register, meby," says Captain Brian Boru O'Mulligan. "Sure I'd never mind your name at all by your handwrite. I'm a citizen of the methrowpolis meself, but it's no call I have for thim up-town clubs." The captain is one of a distinguished band of naturalized citizens appointed from Mackerelville in 1861, at the solicitation of a powerful prelate, whose support was thought to be necessary to the safety of the country.

They

— "Still live!"

N. B.—The senior subaltern hints that the application of these words after O'M. is *not* sublime.

"Well, young gentlemen"—the adjutant puffs a silent protest against the "young." "Well, young gentlemen," says Colonel Splayfoot, "you don't appear to get at any solution of the difficulty, but keep on growling just as youngsters did in my time. There are two classes of officers, sir—the pack-mules and the hangers-on of the dash-dash staff! We are pack-mules—all except Sawthing and Slime, who will do anything to avoid company duty—and here we'll be kept in the sage brush until your youngsters are as gray as I am, and all the notice you'll ever get from these fellows in Washington will be in the shape of a stoppage of pay because your clothing returns have been put in the wrong mail bag by some dash-dash postmaster. Now, if, while spending your days in the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, you are ambitious to be brevet members of a club on the Atlantic coast, send in your names, and if they are in want of funds for new upholstery, or such stuff, you will not be blackballed; but I can't see why my adjutant, Mr. Asphodel, whose pay is about \$2,000 a year, should put in as much as my friend Gobbler, who draws nearly \$10,000, and travels all over his department on free passes, sir! He was my sub in Mexico, sir; and now where am I? The pack-mule of the Army, sir! Dash, dash, dash! That man inspected my post when I was at —, and would you believe it, sir? after the command had marched past once, he made me put 'em through in double time—made me *run*, sir! dash, dash it! *Me!* old enough to be his father, sir! Did he do as much for the *enemy* in the last war? But never mind that now. If the managers of this club would take my advice, they would adopt a scale for the initiation fee proportionate to the different grades of officers, with the proviso that on the promotion of any member, he should within a reasonable time make good the difference between what he had paid at the time of his initiation and the amount he could have been called upon to pay if he had been promoted before becoming one of the club!"

I don't think I should ever be called upon for any increase, dash it!

This was objected to by Gosling, who remarked that he saw no reason why he should not pay as much as General Gobbler does for chateau Yquem.

"Certainly not, sir," says the colonel, "if you can afford to drink it. Whiskey is good enough for me."

"I'm with ye there, Kurrnell," says O'Mulligan. "Bedad! I don't like thim up-town clubs!"

Enter Gothic orderly, right-hand salute:

"Der gentlemen of der officer of der day! Der mail vom der Sohtates hass choost arrivet by der guard-master's offices!"

This breaks up the meeting.

MUGGINS.

CAMP OF THE ONETY-ONETH FOOT, QUIEN SARE CANYON, A. T., August 24, 1873.

A VISIT TO CARTAGENA.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT JOHN C. SOLEY, IN OBEDIENCE TO CIRCULAR ORDER NO. 2.

EUROPEAN SHIP,
U. S. FLAG-SHIP WABASH,
BARCELONA, SPAIN, Sept. 10, 1873.

On the 21st of August I visited the city of Cartagena with a view of ascertaining the numbers and condition of the defenders of the city and the general state of the defenses. Accordingly I presented myself at the office of the junta of public safety, and was politely received by one of its members. On my informing him that I desired to visit the walls, the requisite permission was granted, and a cavalry officer was detailed to accompany me.

We proceeded without delay to the walls, and found ourselves on the front, facing the harbor. This consisted of a series of lunettes, connected by long curtains, with very thick and high walls, built of brick and faced with stone. On this front were about twenty six-inch, smooth-bore, cast-iron guns, which commanded the inner harbor and the entrance through the breakwater. These guns were mounted on barbette, on old-fashioned wooden four-track carriages. There were about ten more guns of the same class lying on the ground, and a few small mortars at intervals.

Continuing our walk, we found the defenses in good condition, but no more guns for some distance, the south east bastion and the walls on either side of it being protected by the village of Santa Lucia and some earthworks, distant about 400 yards.

The troops were almost entirely stationed on the north and east fronts, and the guns there were generally in much better order. We found here generally six-inch and eight-inch guns of cast-iron, rifled with three grooves, using the Palliser studded shell. The guns were very old, some bearing the date of 1787.

There was a large stone citadel a little in rear of the northeast bastion, which mounted several guns of the same class.

The walls of the city are about sixty feet high and about thirty feet thick, and mount in all about 200 guns.

Without the city the country is level for a considerable distance, and there is no ground that would afford any natural cover within 1,500 yards of the walls. It has a gentle slope towards the city, and all movements that take place are easily seen.

The troops were generally ill-clad peasants, without uniform, except the prevailing red cap, and in most cases were either very old men or youths who had evidently had very little military training. Their arms were almost invariably old-fashioned smooth-bore muskets, and their equipments were so scanty that in many cases they stuck pieces of bread or potatoes on the ends of their bayonets to keep them from sticking into their legs. A few were armed with Remington rifles. There was apparently very little discipline, though those in authority were many.

The gate which opens on to the Marsa road was protected by a strong stockade, lined with sand bags, and an abattis in front, while the road was commanded by the guns on the wall, which were five or six in number, and of the same calibre—six-inch rifled. I happened to be present while they were serving the guns in this battery. There were no officers present, so far as I could judge, but each assisted in working the gun, and in sighting it. They seemed to have no idea of elevation, never moving the quoin, and the lateral train was obtained by means of handspikes, and each one took a look along the top of the gun to make certain that it was correctly laid; the sights on the gun were disregarded entirely. The practice was only tolerable, and as far as I could see, there was no cause for firing, unless it was the destruction of a few houses which were unoccupied, as I found out afterwards.

While I was on the walls I saw a flock of about 200 sheep driven into the city without any attempt being made to prevent it, and my guide informed me that they had in the city sufficient provisions and ammunition to last for three years.

The number of soldiers in the city he gave as 8,000, but I am inclined to doubt the correctness of his statement.

The streets were entirely deserted and the houses all closed, the majority of the inhabitants having fled to the country, leaving none in the city but the lowest class. Order was maintained in the city, and I was informed that cases of robbery were of very rare occurrence. The convicts were used for work on the walls, moving guns, etc., with the near prospect of being liberated. I noticed among the troops many men in the uniform of privates in the line regiments of infantry, and many others in the naval uniform. The republican flag of Spain floated over the forts and bastions, but the red flag was hoisted on the building where the Junta held their sessions.

In addition to the immediate defenses of the city, there were several forts overlooking the entrance to the harbor, and on eminences on the land side. As they were much alike in their character and armament, I only visited one.

Fort St. Julian is situated on a high hill on the eastern side of the entrance to the harbor, and protects the city both by land and sea. The position is a very strong one, being exactly on the summit, about 1,000 feet above the sea, and commanding the whole country around it.

It is built of stone, very carefully, and is not yet completed. It is approached by a stone caseway, which winds up the hill, and is covered by a fire of the fort. The fort is a square, with three bastions and a tambour on one side, which flanks the ditch, with a round citadel inside.

It was manned by about 100 men, the lowest rabble, with a slight sprinkling of soldiers. The armament consisted of one six-inch rifled gun, one 24-pounder, smooth-bore, two 12-pounder Krupp field pieces, and three three-inch rifled bronze guns. There is a fine well in the citadel, and with plenty of provisions it might stand a long siege.

The following day I left the village of Escoborras to visit the lines of the besieging forces. After a drive of about ten miles, over a wretched road, I succeeded in finding the headquarters of General Campos, who commands the Spanish troops sent to invest Cartagena.

The General is a very pleasant, genial man, who has seen a good deal of service in Cuba, on the staff of Count Valmaseda. He received me most affably, and on my explaining the object of my visit, he gave his consent immediately, and sent one of his staff to accompany me to the lines. The troops consist of carbiniers and infantry of the line, and a battery of horse artillery, of fourteen 12-pounder Krupp field pieces, about 3,000 men altogether. They were disposed in two lines. The first line, about five miles from the city, was composed of carbiniers and light artillery, billeted in the different country houses, which had all been abandoned by the inhabitants. The first lines were nearly five miles long, and consequently the troops were much spread out. The men seemed to be well fed and well dressed; the carbiniers were armed with Remingtons and the infantry with the breech-loading rifles, much like our Springfield gun. The second line was more compact, and distant about a mile from the first line. There seemed to be plenty of ammunition and other necessities, and the troops impressed me favorably. On returning to headquarters I was joined by the general, who accompanied me to La Palma, a village about three miles back, where his reserves were stationed, and also his siege train. The reserves were composed of Guardia Civil, to the number of about 1,000, and they were a splendid body, deserving great praise for their appearance and soldierly bearing. They are the finest troops that I have seen in Spain. The siege train consisted of two 7-inch rifled guns, and seven 8-inch mortars. The supplies of ammunition were all near the village, and seemed to be abundant. The greatest difficulty, as the general told me himself, was the dearth of educated artillery officers, as they had all resigned some time before, and their places had been filled with non-commissioned officers. I owe General Campos thanks for his kindness and attention, and praise for the serviceable appearance of his little army.

At a meeting of soldiers and civilians representing both the North and the South, recently held at Fernandina, Fla., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The soldiers of both sections who have engaged in the late war are anxious to bury all asperities of feeling engendered thereby, and with a purpose and object to unite in commemorating the birthday of Washington, the father of our common country, and to inaugurate an era of harmony and fraternal feeling; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to make suitable arrangements having in view a reunion of the Federal and Confederate soldiers now residing in Florida, to take place on the 22d of February, 1874.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS MUSTER FOR 1873

The formal inspection and muster of the several divisions of the National Guard of this State are about concluded. As the First and Second divisions represent the larger portion of the troops of the State we present below our customary summary of these musters, showing the loss or increase, as compared with the year previous. These tables were introduced some years since in the JOURNAL, and have been found almost as reliable as the official report, as compiled from the muster roll. In fact we have always made it a point to obtain our returns from the inspecting officers themselves, whom we have found always ready and obliging in forwarding the figures.

We do not at this time propose to show why there has been a general falling off in the numerical strength of the various commands, or why little or no improvement has been exhibited in drill and discipline, for these should be very patent to any intelligent member of the National Guard; but we do propose to suggest just one thing, and that is the introduction by the State of some system which shall secure more uniformity and practicality in these annual gatherings. It would be well for General Headquarters to issue instructions many months in advance of the dates of inspections, to the effect that all company, troop, or battery which at the next annual muster fail to exhibit the minimum strength called for by law shall be disbanded, and to require at least two-thirds of this number to be present for duty. By this means these organizations, through fear of ultimate disbandment, would wake up, work with renewed efforts, and new life would be put into commands which otherwise would let things take the old course. Let us have something of this character, and then let us have spring inspections.

On examination of the figures which we append a marked decrease in number present, as well as in the aggregate strength, is shown, only three regiments (infantry) in the First and the same number in the Second division showing a gain in the "present for duty." The drill and discipline of the commands of both divisions, as exhibited at these inspections, with few exceptions, have been passable only, and the system of night inspections introduced has not tended to improve the already loose discipline of many of the regiments. These inspections are held with a view of showing the State authorities the effective strength of the various commands, and their relative condition for emergencies. In many instances, however, this year's muster, in point of numbers present, shows a large increase over those present at ordinary parades, regimental and company drills.

FIRST DIVISION.			
First Brigade.			
	Absent.	Total.	
Twelfth Infantry.....	156	482	
1873 { 326	178	517	
1873 { 339			
Gain.. 13		Gain.. 35	
Twenty-second Infantry....	192	579	
1873 { 457	116	508	
1873 { 357			
Loss.. 70		Loss.. 63	
Sixty-ninth Infantry.....	354	653	
1873 { 398	250	646	
1873 { 387			
Loss.. 11		Loss.. 6	
Seventy-first Infantry.....	174	555	
1873 { 381	123	494	
1873 { 371			
Loss.. 10		Loss.. 61	
Seventy-ninth Infantry.....	148	544	
1873 { 398	284	535	
1873 { 321			
Loss.. 77		Gain 11	
First (Battalion) Cavalry....	136	239	
1873 { 138	104	230	
1873 { 126			
Gain.. 3		Loss 29	
Second Brigade.			
Fifth Infantry.....	92	783	
1873 { 691	179	751	
1873 { 573			
Loss.. 119		Loss.. 32	
Sixth Infantry.....	241	566	
1873 { 325	169	496	
1873 { 321			
Loss.. 4		Loss.. 76	
Eleventh Infantry.....	105	538	
1873 { 433	125	448	
1873 { 323	111	419	
1873 { 308			
Loss.. 15		Loss.. 29	
Ninety-sixth Infantry.....	72	462	
1873 { 393	130	501	
1873 { 371			
Loss.. 19		Gain.. 39	
Thirtieth Cavalry.....	106	440	
1873 { 354	131	472	
1873 { 341			
Gain.. 7		Gain.. 32	
Third Brigade.			
First Infantry.....	137	418	
1873 { 381	100	350	
1873 { 339			
Loss.. 43		Loss.. 79	
Seventh Infantry.....	112	802	
1873 { 780	129	592	
1873 { 763			
Loss.. 17		Unvaried	
Eighth Infantry.....	134	534	
1873 { 410	118	478	
1873 { 360			
Loss.. 30		Loss.. 36	
Ninth Infantry.....	119	620	
1873 { 501	63	593	
1873 { 510			
Gain.. 27		Loss.. 27	
Fifty-fifth Infantry.....	119	456	
1873 { 345	144	409	
1873 { 355			
Gain.. 9		Gain.. 43	
First Troop, Wash'n Grays....	8	66	
1873 { 54	32	66	
1873 { 54			
Loss.. 3		Gain.. 4	

SEPARATE DETACHMENTS, FIRST DIVISION.			
Howitzer Battery C.....	1873 { 45	15	26
1873 { 53	9	62	
Gain.. 5		Loss.. 4	
Howitzer Battery G.....	1873 { 23	20	52
1873 { 30	33	58	
Loss.. 3		Gain.. 6	
Mounted Battery B.....	1873 { 84	3	86
1873 { 75	9	84	
Loss.. 9		Loss.. 2	
Mounted Battery K.....	1873 { 87	11	98
1873 { 83	8	91	
Loss.. 4		Loss.. 7	
Klein Troop Cavalry.....	1873 { 46	Returns not received.	54
1873 { 46	8		
SECOND DIVISION.			
Fifth Brigade.			
Thirteenth Infantry.....	1873 { 410	61	471
1873 { 309	158	407	
Loss.. 101		Loss.. 4	
Fourteenth Infantry.....	1873 { 230	152	382
1873 { 324	115	439	
Gain.. 94		Gain.. 57	
Fifteenth (Battalion) Inf'y....	1873 { 162	28	190
1873 { 124	72	198	
Loss.. 38		Gain.. 6	
Twenty-eighth (Bat.) Inf'y....	1873 { 329	17	346
1873 { 337	58	395	
Gain.. 8		Gain.. 49	
Separate Troop Cavalry.....	1873 { 51	Returns not received.	77
1873 { 51	26		
Eleventh Brigade.			
Twenty-third Infantry.....	1873 { 460	99	559
1873 { 454	83	541	
Loss.. 2		Loss.. 18	
Thirty-second Infantry.....	1873 { 326	69	385
1873 { 331	60	391	
Gain.. 5		Gain.. 6	
Forty-seventh Infantry.....	1873 { 396	104	500
1873 { 343	114	437	
Loss.. 53		Loss.. 43	
Howitzer Battery.....	1873 { 36	11	47
1873 { 20	25	45	
Loss.. 16		Loss.. 2	
Separate Troop Cavalry.....	1873 { 58	12	65
1873 { 42	16	58	
Loss.. 11		Loss.. 7	
DETACHMENTS, SECOND DIVISION.			
Separate Troop Cavalry.....	1873 { 76	19	95
1873 { 52	43	95	
Loss.. 24			
Mounted Battery A.....	1873 { 45	14	59
1873 { 47	9	56	
Gain.. 5		Loss.. 3	
Mounted Battery B.....	1873 { 66	8	71
1873 { 69	5	72	
Gain.. 3		Gain.. 1	
RECAPITULATION.			
First Division.			
	Present.	Absent.	Total.
First Brigade.....	1873 { 2083	983	3071
1873 { 1931	1014	2945	
Loss.. 152		Loss 126	
Second Brigade.....	1873 { 2496	741	3237
1873 { 1913	720	2633	
Loss.. 583		*Loss.. 604	
Third Brigade.....	1873 { 2374	608	2982
1873 { 2311	556	2867	
Loss.. 63		Loss.. 115	
Detachments.....	1873 { 389	71	320
1873 { 277	72	349	
Loss.. 12		Loss.. 11	
Total (exclusive of division	1873 { 7194	3398	9592
detachments).....	1873 { 6155	2290	8445
Loss.. 1089		Loss.. 1147	
SECOND DIVISION.			
Fifth Brigade.....	1873 { 1181	256	1389
1873 { 1145	439	1574	
Loss.. 6		Gain.. 185	
Eleventh Brigade.....	1873 { 1271	285	1556
1873 { 1194	208	1492	
Loss.. 77		Loss.. 64	
Detachments.....	1873 { 187	38	225
1873 { 168	65	223	
Loss.. 19		Loss.. 2	
Total (exclusive of division	1873 { 2492	543	2945
detachments).....	1873 { 2339	727	3066
Loss.. 63		Gain.. 121	

* The Eleventh regiment not having been inspected in time to be represented in this table, this loss is therefore excessive.

It will be observed from these figures that the First division, exclusive of detachments, shows an active and aggregate loss of over a thousand men, which loss will perhaps be reduced say three or four hundred by the Eleventh regiment, to be inspected next week. This division last year exhibited an active gain of 291, and in the aggregate 356. In this division the Ninth, Twelfth, and Fifty-fifth alone show an increase, while the Fifth, which last year gained over 200, and which we expected this year to show even a larger increase, exhibits the greatest falling off of any regiment in the division. The Second division, which last year gave an active and aggregate gain, this year falls off actively 63 against a gain of 163 last year, and in the aggregate shows a gain of 121 against a gain of 40 for 1872. The Fourteenth regiment of this division exhibited the largest increase in either division, and the Thirteenth the greatest decrease in the Second division. The Fourteenth, Twenty-eighth, and Thirty-second regiments of the Second division all show an active and aggregate increase.

FIFTH INFANTRY.—Company drills have been ordered to be resumed in this command under the supervision of either of the field officers. The field music will drill as directed by Drum-Major Berchet. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers will assemble in fatigue uniform

for drill and instruction as follows: November 13 and December 16. The colonel commanding desires a full attendance at each of the above ordered drills. All delinquents will be promptly returned to court-martial. The following members have been discharged, for the reasons annexed, since the issue of G. O. No 11, c. s., from regimental headquarters, viz.: Privates H. F. Cordes and William Luderitz, Company A, expiration of term of service; Private George Bell, Company C, physical disability; Private William Stefens, Company A, expiration of term of service.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.—Preliminary inspection of company books of this command will be held at the armory on Friday evening, November 14, at 8 o'clock. Privates T. N. Motley, Company A, and Christopher Jacobs, Company G have been detailed as markers, with rank of corporal. The regulation chevrons for fatigue uniforms of non-commissioned officers of this regiment are as follows: For fatigue jacket—Of Saxony blue cloth, five-eighths of an inch wide, cushioned on dark blue cloth, one-eighth of an inch apart. Service chevrons to be made in the same manner and of same material.

THE GATLING IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.—New York State has purchased eight Gatling guns, to be distributed among the troops of the First and Second divisions. At this time we cannot state how these guns are to be disposed of—whether they will be attached to the different infantry commands or take the place of the mounted batteries. The present condition of the howitzer batteries of the First division is rather low, and the Inspector-General may recommend their disbandment; still we do not think this policy advisable, for in the National Guard howitzer batteries are less expensive to the State, and their utility over the mounted batteries, as at present organized, is plain to any one who understands the uses of a National Guard in large cities. There is a disposition on the part of a few of the infantry commands of the First division to organize howitzer batteries, and the Seventh has already an efficient howitzer section attached to the regiment, the men being detailed for this duty. On the occasion of the Seventh's encampment at Saratoga the howitzer section was very popular, and won deserving praise for the excellence of its duty. Last season this section devoted considerable time to drill, and gave several informal exhibitions at the armory, and the men seemed to "take" remarkably to the change from the monotonous infantry drill. The Ninth is now organizing a howitzer section, and manifest interest is taken in the "new development."

The introduction of the Gatling in the National Guard shows that New York is progressive, and the organization of Gatling batteries will be a new and welcome feature to the State service. Our Government is now having these guns thoroughly tested, and with the most striking and satisfactory results. The appearance of a Gatling gun or battery in our streets on parade will be novel to many, and as the utility of these guns—well, we trust neither New York city, Brooklyn, nor any other cities, will ever have cause to try them. It would be a sickly time for any street mob which should get in front of one of them. Other States should follow the lead of New York in procuring these guns.

EXPENSES OF A NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.—From a pamphlet issued by the Ninth company of the Seventh regiment, to which we have heretofore alluded, we glean the following interesting information showing the expense of membership in the Seventh regiment, the time required for the performance of its duties, and the positive benefits of the service:

An expenditure of about \$90 is required for uniforms and equipments, to wit: Uniform coat, \$30; gray trousers, \$3.75; fatigue jacket, \$11.50; overcoat, \$15; uniform hat and pompon, \$4.50; white belts, cartridge box and scabbard, \$6.50; black belt, cartridge box and scabbard, \$3.50; epaulettes, \$2.75; fatigue cap and cover, \$2.50; knapsack, \$5; white gloves, 50 cents. Total \$90.50. These secure uniforms and equipments of the best quality, which will last the entire term of service, seven years, and is only an average expenditure of about \$13 per annum. Retiring members can find ready sale for outfits in good order, at reduced prices, thus reimbursing themselves in part for their original expenditure, and supplying the new members with full uniforms at a very low figure. Each company controls its own funds; no initiation fee is required, but the sum of \$16, paid in monthly and quarterly installments, is levied as annual dues. There may be fines for non-attendance at drills (\$1), meetings (50 cents), and parades (\$2 or \$3), which will increase the aggregate of the expense, but such increase is entirely under the control of the member himself. Absence from the city and sickness are accepted as excuses for non-attendance. The entire necessary expense, therefore, of the seven years' service is: Uniform and equipments (new), \$90.50; company dues \$1 per month, and \$1 additional quarterly, seven years, \$112. Total, \$202.50. As a member can obtain one thousand dollars deduction from yearly city assessments, which at the current rate of taxation (2 3-4 per cent.) amounts to a saving of \$27.50 a year, or \$192.50 for the term of service, the expense is reduced to \$10 for seven years. The prescribed duty of membership requires attendance at business meetings, monthly; at company drills once a week, during the six winter months; and at six or eight parades during the year. In other words, out of 365 evenings in the year twelve are devoted to business meetings, and twenty-four to drill. Parades are ordered, so far as possible, at hours most convenient to business men. Regimental excursions are entirely voluntary on the part of the members, and no member is obliged to go (except in cases of encampment ordered by the Governor) or to share any part of the expense unless going. Army rifle practice is voluntary during the summer months, but becomes part of the drill in the winter, and in either case is conducted under the supervision of an officer. By reference to the State Code of 1870 (section 2867) we find that a member of

the uniformed militia is entitled to an annual deduction of one thousand dollars from any assessment of real or personal property. The benefit thus secured more than compensates a member for all his expenses; also during the service a member is released by law from jury duty, and if seven years of service are accomplished, he is exempt from military and jury duty for life. Such exemption is a most liberal compensation for the time consumed. It is true that jury duty does not always trespass upon the time of a young man, because the jury lists may not contain his name; but the benefit of exemption is incalculable later in life when the performance of this duty is most irksome and exacting, and is likely to occur at least once a year. All business men appreciate the fact and endeavor to relieve themselves from this great annoyance. When the regiment took possession of its present armory on Third avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, an extraordinary expense was incurred by the several companies in furnishing and decorating their rooms. These expenditures having been made, new members reap the benefit of them without cost, and have an undisputed right and interest in all property of this character. During the present season (1873) the armory is to be thoroughly repaired and re-roofed, thus assuring to the regiment comfortable quarters until the erection of its up-town armory, where, with a spacious drill-room, rifle gallery, and gymnasium, it hopes to gain perfection in military and physical training. Military service affords the best recreation for young men, because it is useful to the country in time of war, and is useful to the community in case of municipal disorder. It is useful to the individual, because it affords him a regular and systematic course of physical training and discipline for the mind, and gives him the pleasure of congenial associations. He is taught obedience, in every particular, to those who may chance to be his superiors in rank or position; he is forced into habits of punctuality and neatness of dress; he is urged by association to manly attributes, and gentlemanly conduct, all of which qualify him for the highest duties of life. This system of physical education is superior to all others, because it is never spasmodic, but leads gradually to a properly regulated step, erect and graceful carriage, and fine development of chest and muscle. The discipline to the mind is most excellent, for nothing can be more exact and methodical than the study of military tactics. Last, but not least, is the acquisition of habits of self-reliance and confidence which are sure to be developed in every active and earnest citizen soldier, especially in those marksmen who, in drill and rifle practice become familiar with that most effective of rifles, "The Improved Remington Breech-Loader," with which the regiment is now armed. Employers ought not to discourage enlistments, for they should know that in giving a clerk legitimate recreation, the desire for all other is diminished. Membership in this regiment actually guards a young man from dissolute and careless habits. The moment he places his name upon the roll he becomes responsible to his comrades for his good behavior; he well knows that any disreputable conduct, any ungentlemanly or unsoldierly behavior would bring disgrace on himself, his company, and his regiment, and would result in his expulsion and dishonorable discharge. The Ninth company says of itself, we are peculiarly fortunate. Our officers are efficient and energetic, strictly opposed to extravagance and dissipation, and discountenancing every form of special assessment or testimonial. Our company room, during the summer of 1870, was thoroughly renovated and re-decorated at a considerable cost, and all paid for. We do not owe a dollar, and have a large working balance in the treasury. Each member owns a spacious locker in the company room, where his entire outfit may be kept under lock and key, thus enabling him to uniform himself at the armory at any time. Our position on parade is "fourth in line," so that we have the full benefit of music from our own regimental band (Grafalla's). Our business meetings, on the first Monday evening of each month, offer good opportunities for practice in debate, and our drills on Thursday evenings during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March are sharp and invigorating, and seldom last more than one hour and a quarter.

Section 13 of the Military Code of 1870, states that "volunteers may be enlisted in any troop, battery, or company, whether they reside in the troop, battery, or company district or not," and are consequently entitled to all the privileges and exemptions of militia men. In other words, residents of Brooklyn may join New York regiments and be exempt from jury duty in Brooklyn, and vice versa. Section 13 further states that members of the militia "who have changed their residence from the First division district to the Second division district, or vice versa, may enlist in any regiment of the district into which they have removed, without consent of their former commandant, and in that case they shall be dropped from the rolls of the regiment in which they were serving and a certificate of their time of serve therein shall be furnished them."

CREEDMOOR.—The shooting at Creedmoor is gradually drawing to a close, and this month will bring it to an end, it having been decided by the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association to close the range December 1. The season has been unusually open, and members of the association have daily visited the range, and during the past week no less than three matches have been held at Creedmoor. Among the most prominent of these was the fifth contest for the gold badge offered by the Amateur Rifle Club, which took place on the 8th inst. This time there were only fifteen entries; the shooting, however, was remarkably fine, everything considered, and the score of Mr. J. P. M. Richards, of the Seventh, hard to excel. Six out of seven bull's-eyes at 500 yards, or a score of 27 out of a possible 28, has seldom been equalled on these grounds, and particularly in a competition. Yet Mr. Conlin, an expert, and the proprietor of the popular shooting gallery 930 Broadway, conducted on the Creedmoor plan, in his practice-shooting before the match made a score of 28 in seven shots, but in the contest made but 25 points. Captain J. Bodine in the first two contests of these competitions won the medal, making scores of 25 and 27 respectively. Mr. Richards in the third contest relieved the captain of the medal by a score of 26. In the fourth competition Mr. Robert Omand, at one time a member of the Canadian picked team, won the medal by a score of 25, and in this last competition Mr. Richards again claims the privilege of wearing the trophy. He will hold it until spring now, and then, if somebody else don't take it

from him, will claim it for good. The following is the score at this contest:

J. P. M. Richards, 7th Infantry (Sharpe sporting).....	37
G. W. Hamilton (Sharpe sporting).....	25
J. S. Conlin (Sharpe sporting).....	25
A. V. Canfield, Jr., 23d Infantry (Remington sporting).....	23
S. S. Kellogg, Jr., 23d Infantry (Remington sporting).....	22
W. Robertson, 79th Infantry (Remington sporting).....	21
G. W. Yale (Sharpe sporting).....	21
A. Fyle, 79th Infantry (Remington sporting).....	20
L. C. Bruce (Sharpe military).....	17
Captain Ross, 79th Infantry (Remington sporting).....	17
Lieut.-Col. Gildersleeve, 12th Infantry (Ward-Burton).....	15
Thomas Lloyd (Sharpe military).....	15
D. Cameron, 79th Infantry (Remington sporting).....	7
A. Alford (Remington sporting).....	7
S. L. Hillier (Maynard).....	4

A sweepstakes following the match was won by:

Thomas Lloyd, 1st (Sharpe military).....	16
Lieut.-Col. Gildersleeve, 21 (Ward-Burton).....	15
S. L. Hillier, 3d (Maynard).....	15

Company A, Twenty-third Infantry, contended for a gold medal on Thursday. On Saturday, November 15 (to-day), at noon, the first competition for the Remington diamond badge will take place under the following conditions:

Open only to members of the National Rifle Association; weapon, any breech-loader not over 10 lbs. in weight, with trigger not less than 3 lbs. test pull; telescopic sights excluded. Distances, 500, 800, and 1,000 yards. Position, any. Rounds, 7 at each distance with privilege of two sighting shots. The twenty highest scores at 500 yards alone, to compete at 800, and the ten highest at the distance, to compete at 1,000. Entrance fee, \$1. The badge to become the personal property of any member winning it three times.

Entries to be made at the office of the secretary, 194 Broadway, New York, or upon the ground. In the latter case parties entering must exhibit their tickets as members of the association.

In this diamond badge competition no practice will be allowed by contending competitors. We learn that T. C. Cherke, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa., has offered a Whitworth military rifle, fully equipped, as a prize to the man making the second best score twice in succession in the Remington match.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

— We are informed by the proprietors of the Ward-Burton rifle that Mr. J. F. Whipple has ceased to be their agent.

— The third annual reception of the Forty-seventh drum corps, Drum-Major McIntyre, will be held at the regimental armory, Brooklyn, E. D., December 3.

— The Eleventh regiment affair, to be expressive, now looks like a first class "white wash." The end, however, is not yet. There are some new developments yet to come.

— The Seventy-ninth very soon will have a reliable "team" in its Gatling gun. This team expects to make bull's-eyes, centres, and outers enough in one minute to satisfy even the Twenty-second, if Colonel Porter don't protest.

— The Twenty-third Infantry proposes holding its eleventh annual concert at the regimental armory, Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, about the middle of next month. The concerts have heretofore been held at the Academy of Music, and are famous for their *recherche* character.

— The appointment of Major James T. Kilbreath, judge-advocate of the Third brigade, First division, as one of the police justices of New York city is a pleasing acknowledgment of the services of a gentleman well known in the National Guard as an efficient and courteous officer, and of high standing among the legal fraternity.

— GENERAL Orders from headquarters Second Connecticut, Colonel S. R. Smith, announce that hereafter the companies of the regiment located in New Haven (Companies B, C, D, E, F) will assemble at their several armories in case of sudden emergency at fifteen strokes of the alarm signal several times repeated. The Second is now on the lookout for these repeaters.

— Mr. GILMORE, the new musical leader of the Twenty-second, gave the officers, and not a few of their friends, a generous entertainment last week. The feast was sumptuous in every respect; but the musical feast to be given at the Academy November 18, when the new and gorgeously arrayed band of sixty-five performers will make its *debut*, promises to be better still. Great is Gilmore, and great is the Twenty-second.

— From the headquarters Battalion of Engineers, Willet's Point, New York harbor, October 19, 1873, Henry L. Abbot, Major of engineers (brevet brigadier-general U. S. Army), writes to Captain George W. Wingate, secretary National Rifle Association, as follows: "Dear Sir—Upon my return from Europe I find your letter of 11th ult. notifying me of my election as honorary director of your association. Please accept my thanks for the honor thus conferred, which is the more appreciated because I have already seen the beneficial influence upon the troops under my command of the competitive firing at Creedmoor."

— The Seventy-first and some few other regiments have commenced drilling by battalion, while the majority of other commands with all their years of practice do not feel prepared to give satisfaction so early in the season. There is a disposition among not a few commands to launch out into movements by battalion before company commanders have had sufficient opportunity to overcome the ordinary rusti-

ness of men after a long vacation. This plan is inadvisable, and regimental commanders will find drills by battalion, two companies, and wing will be more satisfactorily performed if the companies be allowed to devote more time to the company movements—for at least two months.

— The Hartford *Knapsack* has the following: "There are in the First regiment C. N. G., 478 enlisted men who have been uniformed. These uniforms have cost \$16,900. Of this amount the State has paid \$11,800, the balance, \$5,100, having been paid by the men. This does not include the expenses incurred by the officers who have uniformed themselves at an expense of \$4,500. The uniform and equipment of a field or staff officer costing from \$200 to \$225, while a line officer expends nearly \$100 for his outfit. The State allows the officer to 'go it alone.' Whole expense of uniforms \$21,400. State pays \$11,800, officers and men \$9,600."

— An officer located near the capital of the State writes us as follows: "I trust you 'go' for that old togy institution ye old 'The State Military Association.' It ought to be something more practical than a concern for passing complimentary resolutions, and with such a driving man as General Husted in the Assembly something ought to be done towards encampments next year. There ought to be at least camp and garrison equipage enough to supply a small division." We must confess that the State Military Association has ever moved in common or funeral time, and we trust at its next meeting it will really push things. Officers, hereabout, however, have little faith in the organization, and unless the association does something this season we shall lose the little faith we have in it as a benefit to the National Guard. The encampments are coming.

— The countenance given by the Commander-in-Chief in India to the development of the art of rifle shooting has already been productive of good results, and both in the native and European armies rifle prize contests now form no mean part of the year's programme. The Wimbledon meeting of the Bombay Presidency was brought to a close at Poona October 13th ult., after lasting six days. The prize given by Lord Napier of Magdala was wrested from the Europeans by Havildar Shaik Hassan, of the First Belooch regiment, much to their astonishment. In the first series of prizes shot for at 500 yards, seven rounds, Paymaster-Sergeant Baines, Fifty-sixth regiment, took the first with 24 points; the next three fell to Lieutenant-Colonel Laughton, Sergeant M'Connachie, R. E., and Corporal M'Mahon, Eighty-third regiment, for 23 each; and the fifth to Lieutenant Tyndall, of the Sixty-eighth, for 22. The Rifle Oaks was won with 49 out of a possible 56 at 200 and 500 yards. The Deccan Cup was contested at 200 and 500 yards by selected teams, and the total scores were—Fifty-sixth regiment, 355; Poona Rifle Club, 352; Royal artillery, 335; Sixty-eighth regiment, 325, and Eighty-third regiment, 327.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the month of October, 1873:

Second Division—Captain J. Milnor Decker, A. D. C.
Third Division—Colonel Joseph Egolf, chief of artillery; Colonel David M. Green, engineer.

Ninth Brigade—Captain Edward Savage, Q. M.; Major Charles E. Van Zandt, inspector; Major H. C. Littlefield, judge-advocate; Captain Hiram L. Washburn, Jr., ordnance officer.

Tenth Brigade—Lieutenant-Colonel Jerome B. Parmenter, A. A. G.; Major John M. Landon, judge-advocate.

Twenty-fifth Brigade—Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus K. Dryer, A. A. G.; Major Robert E. Sherlock, engineer; Major Albert G. Wheeler, judge-advocate; Major William H. Briggs, surgeon; Captain Charles T. Bromley, ordnance officer; Captain George T. Fleckenstein, C. S.; Captain George W. Aldridge, Q. M.; Captain Henry N. Allen, A. D. C.; First Lieutenant Eugene Ruines, A. D. C.

Third Cavalry—Major Ernst F. Hofman, surgeon; Captain Daniel Cook, assistant surgeon.

First Battalion—Captain Eugene Mix, A. C. S.

Tenth Infantry—First Lieutenant Leonard G. Hann, adjutant; First Lieutenant Edward Bowditch, Q. M.; Major Edward R. Hann, surgeon; Captain Charles Tracey, A. C. S.; Peter Fitzpatrick, second lieutenant.

Fourteenth Infantry—Henry Boivie, first lieutenant; William Wendell, second lieutenant.

Fifteenth Battalion—Gerret Pape second lieutenant; Henry Mohr, second lieutenant; Bernhard Degenkolb, first lieutenant.

Twenty-second Infantry—Charles D. Topping, captain.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—John Schmidt, first lieutenant; Adam Bonacker, second lieutenant.

Twenty-sixth Battalion—John W. Gossin, first lieutenant; Patrick F. Quinlan, second lieutenant.

Twenty-eighth Battalion—Louis Dohling, captain; Wm. Meyer, first lieutenant.

Seventy-seventh Infantry—Richard P. Morie, second lieutenant.

Forty-eighth Infantry—John Shepard, first lieutenant; John J. White, second lieutenant.

Fiftieth Battalion—Doctor Tarbell, captain; Lyman A. Patch, first lieutenant; Russell F. Abbey, second lieutenant; Frederick D. Williams, second lieutenant.

Sixty-fifth Infantry—Captain David E. Chace, assistant surgeon.

Seventy-first Infantry—Martin L. Vantine, first lieutenant; Martin L. Valentine, captain; Theodore V. Smith, captain.

Ninety-sixth Infantry—Captain Julius H. Tyndale, assistant surgeon.

One Hundred and Third Infantry—Leonard G. Lindsey, first lieutenant; Wheaton J. Race, second lieutenant; Hiram Cross, second lieutenant; Charles G. Newton, first lieutenant; Josiah Miles, second lieutenant; John L. Church, first lieutenant; William Skinner, second lieutenant; Henry G. Sherman, first lieutenant; Eugene Turner, second lieutenant.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A PORTSMOUTH (England) correspondent to the *Broad Arrow* writes: "It is now the practice in Stokes Bay, just outside the harbor, to explode torpedoes once or twice a week in about twenty fathoms of water. The fish, from a smelt to a bass, come to the surface and are easily captured."

RUSSIA has definitely determined to annex all the territory on the right bank of the Amoo from Bokhara to the Sea of Aral, as well as the Delta of the Amoo. Khiva will be completely isolated from the Sea of Aral, and the navigation of the Amoo will be made dependent on Russian favor.

A MARSHAL tower was recently blown up at Hythe with a charge of 150 lbs. of Walton Abbey gun-cotton. It only threw the walls out of the perpendicular, making seven rifts in the masonry. Wet cotton was then placed round in half-pounds, with dry primers, and fired by electricity 150 yards distant. The explosion was heard distinctly ten miles off.

MARSHAL BAZAINE, before he enlisted as a private soldier, was rejected from the military school of St. Cyr. When he had become a Marshal, and was one day examining some cadets who were preparing to enter St. Cyr, he made a grimace at the weakness of their replies. Noticing that one of the youths was annoyed by his partial failure, Bazaïne said: "Bah! don't torment yourself about that. They would have nothing to do with me at St. Cyr, and yet here I am all the same."

IN the Russian army, during the six years ended in 1871, the number of sick per thousand was, on the average, 501 a year, and the number of deaths 16.1 a year. The mortality among soldiers who are treated in the civil hospitals is considerably greater than when they are treated in military hospitals, being as five to two. The proportion of deaths among the local troops who are permanently stationed in the provinces is twice as great as among the sappers, and one and a half times as great as among the movable infantry.

GERMAN papers point out that, notwithstanding the "bloated army budget" so much complained of, German army expenditure ranks but fourth in the list of great States. Russia takes the lead with the immense annual expenditure of 144,230,000 thalers; France follows next, paying 117,000,000 thalers for army purposes; Great Britain ranks third, with 105,733,000 thalers; Germany comes in as fourth, with 90,565,497 thalers; Austro-Hungary only devotes 60,000,000 thalers to military expenditure; Italy, 44,000,000; Spain (in 1872), 25,636,000; Turkey, 20,670,000. The total military expenditure of Europe thus amounts in round figures to about £105,000,000. The annual cost of a single soldier varies from 520 thalers in Great Britain to 105 thalers in Sweden.

THE annual dinner of the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund Association took place, *Broad Arrow* informs us, at Willis's Rooms, London, recently. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided, and many English and foreign notabilities connected with the movement were present. The toast of "The Belgian Tir National and the Rifle Associations of Other Countries" was responded to by Vice-Consul Wich for Belgium, and by Colonel Hazard for the United States. The latter gave some interesting particulars of the citizen soldiers of America, which he introduced by a felicitous allusion to the smallness of the United States Regular Army. The hearty applause which followed every allusion to Belgium and the United States was one of the most marked features of the evening.

THE official *Turkestan Gazette* says that, when the first feeling of fear of the Russians had subsided among the peaceable portion of the Khivan people, all sorts of petitions were presented to the Russian commander-in-chief. Among the first petitioners were the Khivan merchants, who had in no way sympathized with the Khan in accepting war, and who had been the nucleus of the peace party. Imagining that the occupation of Khiva meant its annexation, they begged the commander-in-chief to introduce as quickly as possible the state of things which exist in Russian Turkestan. In reply to his questions, they said that from their commerce with this region they were well informed as to what occurred there, and from the first news of the Russian expedition had secretly desired that it might result in the subjection of their Khanate to the same rule. Deputations also came of Kara Kalpaks and Kirghis from the delta of the Amou Daria, headed by Aga Baba Badjab, a veteran warrior of the steppes, praying for the introduction of Russian rule into their territory also.

THE fourth volume of the German General Staff's official history of the Franco-German war has just been published at Berlin. The period it deals with is the German march upon Metz and the operations before that fortress up to the battle of Colombey-Neuilly, which occurred on August 14. It describes the retreat of the French after August 6, which looked almost like flight, and details the plans of the Germans for the continuance of the campaign. These plans were crossed by the battle of Colombey-Neuilly on August 14, which gave to the war quite a new direction. The work describes further the advance of the First and Second army, and the battle of August 14 fought by the First army, which was at that date still commanded by General von Steinmetz. The *Pull Mall Gazette* says the work contains a number of interesting details of the personal exploits of the small parties of cavalry which preceded the grand advance to the Moselle, and first established the now historic reputation for ubiquity and daring of "the dreaded Uhlan," who as often as not was no Uhlan at all in the technical sense, but a heavy dragoon or cuirassier.

THE London *Engineer* suggests the trial of a modified form of application of iron shields to mitrailleuses. It says: "A mitrailleuse, we may remind our readers, occupies a special place in modern warfare. It cannot compete in the open field with either infantry or artillery, for it is liable to be disabled and captured by skirmishers, against whom it has no chance of maintaining an

efficient fire, while it is liable to be helplessly crushed at long ranges by artillery. A mitrailleuse, in fact, may be defined as the means of pouring a stream of bullets on the troops at any particular spot at a range not generally exceeding 1,200 yards. The time, therefore, when it is of most value is in the defence of breaches, ditches, bridges, and roads. Under these circumstances a mitrailleuse, whose powers, be it observed, are more likely to come into play in defence than in attack, ought generally be brought into action behind some kind of breast-work. When thus engaged it may be seen that it is likely to be required at a critical moment, and, as it were, at the focus of some attack, where great efforts are being made. While, then, it may be a doubtful measure to carry large sheets of thin iron plate in the field, it seems as if a small mantlet plate thick enough to stop any musketry might be applied with advantage under the circumstances we contemplate. The weight need not be great, especially if the Ashantee carriage with narrow track, recently adapted to take the Gatling, be supplied; nor would the additional weight matter greatly. The trial of the plate would be severe, and for this very reason its value would be great, and it might easily be supplied of sufficient thickness to repel any musketry, for it would only be necessary to have a plate of sufficient size to close a narrow embrasure. It might be taken off and left in store when the weapon was required to accompany a force into the field."

SPEAKING at Birmingham recently, Mr. John Bright said: "I have not touched yet on one question which I think ought not to be passed over, and that is the course of the government in the settlement of the dispute with the United States. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Chamberlain, I think, referred to a speech made the other day by an eminent member of the House of Lords (laughter) in which he (the noble marquis) insisted that the government which turned one cheek meekly to the United States and another meekly to Russia had only a bold front for a savage African nation. With regard to the savage African nation, I will undertake to say that there are not fifteen men in this room more anxious to avoid war with the African nation, or more disposed by all possible and reasonable pacific measures to adjust the troubles which have arisen on that continent, than her Majesty's Ministers. (Loud cheers.) The time will come, and I trust before long, when Parliament, acting on the opinion of one of its own committees, will consider that it will be wise to withdraw absolutely from the coast. (Hear, hear.) There is no slave trade there to put an end to now. Trade flourishes better where there are no forts than where they are to be found. The country I am speaking of is one in which English life is scarcely to be maintained, and I believe the interest and the honor of Great Britain at some not distant period would be best consulted by an entire withdrawal from that coast. (Cheers.) But as to America, they talk of the treaty of 1872 as if it were a great humiliation to England. No, the humiliation was not in 1872—it took place between the years 1861 and 1865. Many of you met me in the town hall during the period that elapsed between the years I have mentioned, and we discussed the American question. If the government of this country had treated the United States with what I termed a generous neutrality, if the rich people in this country had not in the main sided with the insurrectionary planters of the South, if the writers attached to many of our most important newspapers had dealt fairly with their kinsmen on the other side of the Atlantic, there would have been no dispute between the United Kingdom and the United States. But a dispute arose, and what was it the duty of the government to do? To let it rankle and fester until it grew to something that was grievous to both nations and to the world? No, they took it when the question was manageable. They trod in the steps of a member of the previous government, the present Lord Derby, who was then foreign secretary; for it was Lord Derby—and I say it to his honor—who first of all admitted the propriety of arbitration between the United States and England. (Cheers.) Any one may say that the terms were not settled, and that this government conceded too much. Well, I venture to say this, that twenty or fifty years hence, when the pen of history narrates what has been done with regard to this question, it will say that that treaty and that arbitration, and the conduct of Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone and their colleagues, added a nobler chapter to the history of England than if they had filled it with the records of bloody battles." (Loud cheers.)

WHY MR. REED LEFT THE ADMIRALTY.

MR. REED, C. B., in an electioneering speech at Hull recently, referring to the circumstances which led to his withdrawal from the Admiralty, remarked that, although he made greater changes within seven years under his administration than, perhaps, were made in naval architecture in any 700 years before, there were certain things urged to which he objected, and which he would not carry out. One of them was—to make a ship with very low sides indeed, for the purpose of reducing the quantity of armor they need put upon her, and then to rig her lofty masts, and put on them great spreading sails to propel her without the use of steam. What he said was, that to take away the sides of a ship was to take away from her that which tended to bring her upright when a gust came. A boat, if a gust of wind came, lay over into the water, which boiled up under her lee side, and up she came again by the stability which she got by her sides. If the side was so low that the wind put the gunwale under, that moment she began to lose stability and to come into a position of danger. He said that the same principle which would hold in one case would hold in all cases, and he demonstrated, by a mathematical investigation of a somewhat novel kind, that rigged monitors must generally capsize. There was a great agitation to build turret-ships with sails, and the Admiralty said, "You are the adviser of the Admiralty: design us a turret-ship with sails." He replied that it could well be done if they did not insist upon low sides. He designed his ship so that it would carry a great spread of canvas. The unfortunate Captain

Coles wanted an exceedingly low side, and that Mr. Reed would not have. Captain Coles was asked how he liked the design, and he said he did not like it at all: he objected to its high sides. He also said it was a burlesque upon him, and done to injure him. The Admiralty said to him!

"We shall build Mr. Reed's ship because we believe in him. You may go to any builders you like in the country; tell them what your views are, ask them to design a ship according to your wishes, and let us have a look at it."

The design was made, and when it was sent in he said it was a very good design in all points except, of course, the one of a low side. It was just such a ship as he would have designed had he dared give so low a side. The Admiralty said that so many members of the House of Commons, so many newspapers urged them to build Captain Coles's ship, and public opinion was so strong in its favor, that they must build it, but that before doing so, knowing Mr. Reed's opinion, they would exempt him from all responsibility about it except that there was put into the ship good materials and good workmanship. When the ship was built she actually came out with lower sides than had been contemplated. The first lord of the Admiralty heard from all naval men with whom he came in contact, all more or less having been bitten with the low-sided ship mania, that the ship was better than Mr. Reed's; and he was, in fact, told that she was the best ship in the world, and he asked Mr. Reed, because of the presumed success of the *Captain*, to appoint or shape some place in the Admiralty to which he could appoint Captain Coles. His answer was that the ship cost some £300,000 or £400,000, and his ship the *Monarch*, the same sum, and he thought they ought to be tried, before they adopted the suggestion. He also said,

"You have spent three-quarters of a million upon these ships; try them, and find out which is the best. Never mind what anybody says till the trial is over; and so convinced am I that this is a bad ship, an unsafe ship, that I will not let the designer come within the Admiralty while I am here; but if you want him, I will go out and make way for him."

The result was a degree of unpleasantness, and he was willing to make every possible excuse for the Minister. He heard so many naval men applaud the turret-ship that he thought they must be right and he wrong; but he stuck to his book, and the end of it was he came out of the Admiralty. Three months after he left the Admiralty they would remember that in half a gale the *Captain* turned bottom upwards, and his ship, the *Monarch*, went and picked up whatever was left floating about upon the surface. The *Monarch* had been pronounced throughout the world a very fine ship, and by an American officer who accompanied her to America, as the finest ship he had ever seen. Those circumstances brought him into collision with the Government in this way: After the *Captain* had capsized, a sense of horror fell upon the minds of the men who in any way had been responsible for her, and the First Lord of the Admiralty said, "Well, Mr. Reed warned me and cautioned me; why did he not warn and caution me a great deal more?" That very man who had not listened to the warning Mr. Reed gave him wrote a document for the purpose of showing it was his fault the ship was lost, because he had not warned him enough. He resented that, denied it, and defended himself, as he always should, when unfairly attacked.

MRS. GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE died on Thursday morning, November 6, at her home at Lexington, Va. She was the grand-daughter of Colonel John Parke Custis, son of Washington's wife by her first husband. Her father, Mr. G. W. P. Custis, married and settled at Arlington House, and here Mrs. Lee, his only daughter, was born. When General Lee assumed command of the Southern army, she went to Richmond and remained there until the contest was over, after which she accompanied her husband to Lexington, Va., where she continued to reside up to the time of her death. She had been an invalid for about ten years with a rheumatic affection. The funeral of Mrs. Lee took place November 8, in the Memorial Chapel in Lexington. Her three sons, W. H. F. Lee, Custis Lee, and Robert E. Lee, Jr., and her daughter, were present, besides a large concourse of friends. Her remains were deposited by the side of her husband's, in the memorial room. Mrs. Lee was sixty-seven years of age. Business was entirely suspended in Lexington, many places being draped in mourning, and the obsequies were very imposing.

THE best "Elastic Truss" in the world is now sold by Pomeroy & Co., 744 Broadway, N. Y., for Three Dollars. Write to them for full particulars.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

TAUSSIG—KEEFER.—On the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Lieutenant E. D. TAUSSIG, U. S. Navy, to ELLEN, daughter of Joseph Keefler, Esq., of Louisville, Ky. (No cards.)

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the editor.

WOODBLEDGE.—Entered into rest, November 3, 1873, at the quarters of her son-in-law, Captain O. E. Michalsie, Watertown Arsenal, Mass., in the fifty-second year of her age, ELIZA CASS, eldest daughter of the late Hon. B. B. Kercheval, of Detroit, and widow of Major Francis Woodbridge, Second U. S. Artillery.

Her remains will be taken to Detroit for interment.

At a meeting of the Young American Social Club, held at Fort Jefferson, Fla., on the 24 day of November, 1873, it was unanimously resolved, That while we bow with submission to the will of the Almighty, yet we desire to express our grief at the untimely death of CHARLES D. MILLER, and GEORGE H. TUPPER, members of our Club, who were taken from our midst, at this Post, by yellow fever, in their manhood's prime, and we hereby tender their relatives and friends our sympathy in this their hour of trial.

OSCAR V. MICHELL, President.
CHARLES Wm. MEYLES, Secretary.